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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Uphold Revolutionary Unity and Strengthen Centralized Party Leadership 1

Go Up One More Flight of Stairs 4

NATIONAL MINORITIES

To Promote Education in Mountainous Areas, Chianghua Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien Develops Actively Teachers of Minor Nationalities 10

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Page

PEST CONTROL

Study Materialist Dialectics, Take the Initiative in Pest Control 12

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Rely on Collective Strength in a Fight against Disease 17

Energetically Support Cooperative Medicine 19

MEDICINE

Methods to Treat Cataracts in Rural Areas of East China Province 22

JUVENILE LITERATURE

Peking Teachers Write Cultural Items for Children to Perform 24

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS

Northwest China Province Uses Water Power to Construct Dams 25

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

East China Commune Agricultural Scientific Experimental Station 26

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Military Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 28

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

President Eriani Visits Chinese Exhibition 29

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Opens in Sanaa 29

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Leaves Peking on Visit to Britain, France and Iran 30

Delegation of Bank of China and People's Insurance Company of China Concludes Visit to Britain 31

Peking Ceremony Welcomes English Table Tennis Team 32

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ambassador to China Gives Constitution Day Reception 33

Page

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home 34

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Foreign Diplomats Visit Northeast China 34

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LARGE DAMS

Chinese Delegation to International Conference on Large Dams Leaves Peking for Madrid 34

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Delegation of Geneva International Union for the Protection of Children Leaves Peking 35

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Stops Over at Tehran 35

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Hsieh Hua Meet Japanese Medical Workers' Friendship Delegation 35

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Thanh Nghi 37

Chinese Party and Government Leading Comrades Hold Talks with Vietnam Party and Government Delegation 38

Chinese Party and Government Leading Comrades Continue Talks with Vietnam Party and Government Delegation 38

Peking Soiree for Vietnam Party and Government Delegation 39

China, Vietnam Sign Executive Plan of Cooperation in Public Health . . . 40

Premier Pham Van Dong and Other Vietnamese Comrades Visit Peking Motor Vehicle Plant 40

Premier Pham Van Dong and Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi Visit Artcraft Exhibition in Peking 42

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Delegation of National Committee for Physical Culture and Sports Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai 43

Page

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Founding Anniversary of PRG of RSVN 43

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Meets Chinese Journalists in Peking 45

Chinese Ambassador to RSVN Presents Credentials 47

Salute to Heroic South Vietnamese People (Jen-min Jih-pao editorial) . . 48

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Ambassador R.L.A.I. Karannagoda Gives Reception for Sri Lanka Badminton Delegation 50

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai for Changsha 50

Swedish Foreign Minister Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow 51

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Protocol on Dispatch of Chinese Medical Team to Tunisia Signed in Tunis 52

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UNEP Governing Council Session Leaves Peking for Geneva 52

CHINA AND US

William Rogers Meets and Fetes Huang Chen 52

NATIONAL

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Kirin, Shansi and Anhwei Hold Trade Union Congresses and Elect Committees for the General Trade Unions 53

NEW CADRES

Actively Foster and Boldly Employ New Cadres 56

Freely Let New Cadres Temper Themselves and Grow Up Through Practice - by Li Hsi-tsung 58

Page

RE-EDUCATION OF TEACHERS

Get Deeply Involved in Practice and Serve Agricultural Production with Vigor 60

PUBLICATIONS

Another Batch of Books of Literature and Art Published in Peking 63

URBAN PARTY COMMITTEE

Urban Party Committee Must Strengthen Leadership over Agriculture 65

CULTURAL RELICS

Pay Attention to the Collection and Preservation of Cultural Relics 68

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

"K'angta Primary Schools" in Shenyang Municipality Continue To Consolidate and Improve 69

LITTLE RED SOLDIERS

Chinese Little Red Soldiers Acting Troupe 71

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARD

Northeast China Glassware Factory Controls Silicon Dust 73

SPORTS

PLA Ball Game Tournaments Come to End 74

FARM PRODUCE

Farm Produce Rises in East China Region 74

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Football Team Leaves Albania for Home 76

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Arrives in London 76

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to French President 77

Page

Former French Prime Minister and Madame Jacques Chaban-Delmas Leave Peking for Southern China 78

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Returns from Italy 78

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Exhibition Delegation Arrives in Tokyo 79

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation's Goodwill Football Delegation 79

Hideji Kawasaki and Wife Give Farewell Banquet 80

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Journalist Group Returns from Latin America 81

CHINA AND LEBANON

Delegation of Bank of China and People's Insurance Company of China Arrives in Beirut 82

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Malaysia, Thailand, Burma 82

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Economic-Trade Exhibition Opens in Nouakchott 83

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Assistant Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chih Meets Guests from the Netherlands 84

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Hua Kuo-feng, Fu Hao Meet First Visiting Friendship Group from Korea 84

Korean Mansuadae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Arrives in Shenyang 85

Chinese Army Gymnastics Team Leaves Peking for Korea 86

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi Hold Talks in Peking 87

Page

Peking Mass Rally in Honor of Vietnam Party and Government Delegation 87

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech 90

Comrade Le Duan's Speech 96

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Gives Grand Reciprocal Banquet 102

Comrade Le Duan's Speech at Peking Banquet 105

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet 108

DRVN Public Health Delegation Leaves Peking 110

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Friendship Tourist Group Arrives in Peking 110

Romanian Delegation of Parliamentary Group Leaves Peking for Home 111

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Peking Reception Marks Fourth Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government 111

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Foreign Minister Concludes Visit to China 115

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Industry Minister Receives Chinese Textile Survey Group 116

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Environment Program Council Session Arrives in Geneva 116

CHINA AND US

National Committee on US-China Relations Delegation Feted in Peking 117

American Writer and His Wife Leave Kwangchow for Home 117

Page

NATIONAL

ART AND LITERATURE

Intensify Study of Marxism and Study of Society 118

Shift Our Standpoint While Studying Marxism-Leninism and Society 123

NEW CADRES

Old Cadres Fervently Help New Cadres 129

UNITY OF INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL

Further Carry Out Party Policy on a Firm Basis and Better Strengthen People's Unity 132

REFORM OF INTELLECTUALS

Strengthen Line Education and Give Full Play to Technical Personnel's Special Skills 134

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Rescued Taiwan Fishermen Go Back to Taiwan Province 137

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS

Northwest China Hsien Leaders Work Experimental Plots 137

COAL MINE CADRE

Outstanding Cadre in East China Coal Mine 139

ASBESTOS

Changes in Southwest China Asbestos Producing Hsien 140

OLIVE TREES

Albanian Olives Grow Well in Central China 141

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief 142

RIVER TRAFFIC

South China Autonomous Region Improves River Traffic 143

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

ACROBATIC TROUPE

Asian and African Embassies Give Reception for Peking Acrobatic Troupe 145

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Youth Volleyball Team Arrives in Peking 146

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Ambassador Leaves Post for Home 146

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Austrian Guest 147

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Douglas-Home, Chi Peng-fei Hold Talks 147

Douglas-Home Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Foreign Minister 148

British Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster Meets with Chi Peng-fei 150

Chinese Ambassador in London Gives Reception on Chinese Foreign Minister's Visit to Britain 150

British Prime Minister Meets with Chinese Foreign Minister 152

CHINA AND BURUNDI

First Burundi Ambassador Arrives in Peking 152

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Vancouver 153

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese Ambassador to Cyprus Gives Film Reception 153

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Ma Jen-hui and Cheng Chih-ping Meet Group of China Tour of Hong Kong Foreigners in the Aviation Circle 154

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Feted in Japan 154

Page

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Opens in Tokyo 156

Japanese Yokohama High School Basketball Teams Hold Matches in Shanghai 158

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for Japan 159

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Latin American Countries 159

CHINA AND MEXICO

Head of Chinese Economic Exhibition Delegation Leaves Mexico for Yugoslavia 160

Chinese Archaeological Group Leaves Mexico for Home 160

Mexican Volleyball Teams Leave Nanking for Visit to Shanghai 161

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes Korean Scientists 162

DPRK Vice President Kang Ryang Uk Stops Over in Peking on Way Home 162

Chinese Army Gymnastics Team Arrives in Pyongyang 163

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Agreement on China's Gratuitous Economic and Military Assistance to Vietnam in 1974 Signed in Peking 164

Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Sian 165

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Sian 167

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Honored at Sian Banquet 168

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Visits Sian Factory 169

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Peking Reception for Pakistan Football and Badminton Players 171

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Sports Delegation Visits Nanking 172

Page

CHINA AND RWANDA

Minutes of China-Rwanda Talks on Road, Sugar Refinery Rice Cultivation Signed in Kigali 173

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Somali Guest 173

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Kwangtung Men's Volleyball Team Concludes Visit to Sudan 174

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Berne for Home 174

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Volleyball Team Arrives in Tanzania 175

CHINA AND US

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves US for Canada 175

Chiao Kuan-hua and Chang Wen-chin Meet Delegation of National Committee on US-China Relations 176

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

First Chinese Ambassador to FRG Leaves Peking for Post 177

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Zambia for Home 177

NATIONAL

UNITY OF PARTY LEADERSHIP

Party Committee of Lanhsi Hsien, Heilungkiang, Strengthens Revolutionary Unity Among Its Members and Leads the People To Advance Triumphantly 178

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

The Decade after My Return to the Socialist Motherland - by Hsü T'ing-tse 181

Page

RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTH

Founding a New Enterprise Through Hard Struggle 186

These Young People Are Really Lovable - by Kuo Ch'ing 192

SPORTS

Women of East China People's Commune Love Sports 195

TABLE TENNIS

Table Tennis in Shanghai Primary School 196

COTTON SOWING

Cotton Sowing Completed in China 197

SAVINGS

More Emancipated Serfs in Tibetan Hsien Have Bank Savings 198

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Albanian Volleyball Team 199

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chi Peng-fei Leaves London for Paris 199

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Professor Leaves Peking for Southern China 200

FOREIGN VISITORS

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Woman Writer Han Suyin 201

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Kobe City Friendship Delegation of Japan 201

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Kuala Lumpur 202

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Traditional Art and Culture Exhibition Opens in Chengchow 203

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Korean Television and Broadcasting Delegation 205

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Dinner for Korean Television and Broadcasting Delegation 205

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Yenan 206

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation in Yenan 208

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Leaves Yenan for Sian 209

Sian Banquet for Vietnam Party and Government Delegation 211

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan, Chinese Badminton Teams Play First Friendly Match in Peking 212

Pakistan-China Football Match in Peking 213

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Yang Chi Fetes Palestinian Visiting Group 214

CHINA AND US

American Swimming and Diving Team Leaves Changsha for Shanghai 215

NATIONAL

PLA NEW CADRES

Party Committee of a Certain Tank Regiment Under the PLA Canton Command Helps New Cadres Sum Up Experience and Raise Leadership Level 216

TRANSFORMATION OF NATURE

Fully Recognize the Great Creative Power of the Masses - by Sun T'ing-kuo 218

INDOCTRINATION OF TECHNICIANS

Party Committee of Anshan Coking Refractory Material Designing and Research Institute Teaches Scientific and Technical Personnel To Associate Reality with the Study of Marxist-Leninist Books and Chairman Mao's Books 224

Page

LATER MARRIAGE

The New Custom of Marrying Late 226

PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

PLA Medical Team Serves People in Outlying Inner Mongolian District 228

MASS SPORTS

Mass Participation in Sports in Central China Hsien 229

TECHNICAL INNOVATION

How "Three-in-One Combination" Technical Innovation Groups Function in Chinese Factories 231

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Anhwei Extends Electricity in Rural Areas 233

IRRIGATION

More Irrigation Works Completed in China 234

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets First Burundi Ambassador to China 235

CHINA AND CANADA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Canadian Guests 235

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

New Chinese Ambassador to Dahomey Leaves Peking for Post 236

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Arrives in Paris 236

Chinese Foreign Minister Visits Versailles, Grignon in France 237

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liu Hsi-wen Meets Japan Monopoly Corporation President 238

Japanese Yokohama High School Basketball Teams Play Peking Middle School Teams 238

Page

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Japan 239

Japanese Mitsubishi Football Delegation Gives Return Banquet in Peking 240

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

First Chinese-Malaysian Table Tennis Friendly Match Played in Kuala Lumpur 241

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Mexico City 242

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

First Visiting Friendship Group from Korea Leaves Peking for Home 243

Korean Television and Broadcasting Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 243

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China Leaves for Korea 244

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Joint Communique 245

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Leaves Sian for Home 250

Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong Cable Thanks to Chinese Party, Government 252

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Visiting Group from Palestine 253

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Dinner for Romanian Physical Culture and Sports Committee Delegation 254

Li Teh-sheng Meets Romanian Physical Culture and Sports Committee Delegation 254

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Chou Min Leaves Peking for Spain 255

Page

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Member of Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council Leaves Peking for Korea 255

CHINA AND US

Chinese-American Doctor Arrives in Peking 256

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Chinese-American Heart Specialist 256

Wu Yu-hsun Meets with American Professor 257

American Friends Leave Peking for Other Parts of China 257

Feature Story: Records of Friendship between Chinese and American Peoples 258

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 18, 1973 No. 5396

****
* NATIONAL *
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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Uphold Revolutionary Unity and Strengthen Centralized Party Leadership

- Party committee of Pao-an hsien earnestly carries out line of unity for victory of CCP 9th National Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 7, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, June 6, 1973) By conscientiously implementing the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress," leading members of the CCP Pao-an hsien in Kwangtung Province are consciously upholding revolutionary unity among the leadership "squad" of the Party committee and actively strengthening centralized Party leadership to further develop the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

The leading members of the CCP Pao-an Hsien Committee have come from "all parts of the land." There are old cadres as well as new cadres, and local cadres as well as cadres from outside provinces. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, they study over and over again the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress," regularly arm themselves with the three basic principles of "Practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, don't split; be open and aboveboard, don't intrigue and conspire" laid down by Chairman Mao, criticize deeply the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging Party unity, and raise unremittingly their line awarenes as well as consciousness of carrying out revolutionary unity well.

By showing respect for one another, supporting and helping one another, taking the strong points of others to make up their own shortcomings and battling in unity, they uphold revolutionary unity everywhere among the leadership "squad" of the Party committee. Led by the hsien Party committee, the broad masses of cadres and people in the whole hsien, from the top to the bottom and

between the cadres and the masses, are closely united and marching in step and ceaselessly stimulating the development of revolution and production.

In the process of strengthening revolutionary unity, the CCP Pao-an Hsien Committee pays great attention to the reading and study work of the leadership "squad" of the Party committee, and uses the stand, concept and method of Marxism to achieve unity of thought, unity of policy interpretation, unity of planning, and unity of action.

Once, when the hsien Party committee was discussing the plan of learning from Tachai in agriculture for the whole hsien, two of the standing Party committee members in charge of agriculture advanced a draft proposal to organize a "large army" for a battle of building a sea wall to keep out the sea water and build agricultural land. This proposal met with approval from many of the standing members of the Party committee, but two of the standing members voiced their dissent. These two standing committee members were of the opinion that although the proposal might be practical as a target for long-term construction, for the time being they must not be too eager, but should, where conditions permitted, carry out the proposal in stages and realize it step by step.

Under this condition, the secretary of the hsien Party committee did not come to a conclusion at once, but let everybody go among the masses for investigation and study, and adjourned the discussion until the next meeting. After the meeting, the secretary, deputy secretaries and standing members of the hsien Party committee went separately to more than ten production brigades along the coast for investigation, called various symposiums and listened extensively to the views of the basic level cadres and people.

Some of the people pointed out, the proposal for keeping out the sea water and building agricultural land was on too ambitious a scale, and if carried out, it would destroy a large tract of oyster bed and affect the development of oyster production. Some of the people also pointed out, the organizing of a "large army corp" to build a sea wall would take up too much labor, and could affect current production. After the investigation and study, the Party committee held another discussion, and unity of thought was very quickly achieved.

Proceeding from reality, the comrades drew up anew a realistic and practical draft proposal, and decided that building a sea wall to build agricultural land should be carried out in a manner suited to local conditions, and with those run by communes and production brigades serving as the leading factor. As a result of this proposal, the hsien not only kept out the sea water to build 4,300 mow of agricultural land, but also extended and built more than 1,000 mow of oyster bed, improved more than 30,000 mow of low-yield land, and further accelerated the tempo of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

In the course of implementing the line of the Party's "9th Congress" and strengthening revolutionary unity among the leadership "squad" of the Party committee, the CCP Pao-an Hsien Committee has conscientiously implemented the method of work of Party committee laid down by Chairman Mao, invigorated democratic life within the Party, and developed an active ideological struggle. The No. 1 person, acting as the "squad leader," sets himself up as an example

everywhere, serves as a model of unity, and maintains the principle of "rule by the voice of the many" and not "rule by the voice of one man alone." The secretary and the Party committee members, and the Party committee members themselves understand one another, support and help one another, and lay all their problems on the table.

There was a time when the support given by industry to agriculture in this hsien was not carried out actively enough. When summing up work, everybody in the hsien Party committee carried out criticism and self-criticism. The secretary of the hsien Party committee voluntarily shouldered the responsibility, and examined his own lack of concern as well as his inability to grasp industrial production firmly. A standing committee member of the Party committee in charge of industry and some of the Party committee members also made an examination of the responsibility they should shoulder. By means of criticism and self-criticism, everybody summed up the lesson of the experience, strengthened leadership over industry and rapidly changed the passive situation in which industry gave support to agriculture.

* * *

Go Up One More Flight of Stairs

- An account of the deeds of the CCP Futing Hsien Committee in leading people of the hsien to learn from Tachai and to win high yields

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 6, 1973)

Situated in the border between Fukien and Chekiang, Futing hsien is surrounded by mountains on three sides and the sea on the fourth side. Seventy percent of its farmland is distributed in the mountain areas. Its agricultural production was always backward in the past. But great changes have taken place in the past few years: Average grain output was only 429 catties per mow in 1969 and quickly rose to 813 catties in 1970, surpassing at a single upthrust the target laid down in the "Program." Despite the serious drought of 1971, average grain output was 838 catties per mow and again rose to 975 catties in 1972. A big increase has also been registered in the output of marine products, tea leaves, forestry products and fruits. The whole hsien has changed its long-standing situation of having to purchase grain from the state and has enough grain and to spare. In the past three years, it supplied more than 100,000,000 catties of commodity grain to the state.

The big increase in agricultural production within a short period in Futing hsien is an outcome of the hsien committee's perseverance in using the Party's general line to educate the cadres and the masses and also an outcome of the exertion of all-out revolutionary efforts by the people of the hsien and their vigorous and ingenious work.

The Line Is Something Fundamental

In 1970, Futing hsien won a big increase in agricultural production. Could it continue to march forward in big strides? In discussing the 1971 plan for development of agricultural production, the hsien committee held a debate centering on the speed of development. Some said that, after the line education, the cadres and the masses had higher consciousness and there were conditions for going on advancing in broad strides in the future. But others held that Futing hsien had loess mountains where the fields were and the soil was infertile and the foundation of agricultural development was weak, and that it was already not simple at all for agricultural production to attain the level as in the preceding year. They added: "A road has its end and a hill its peak, and that is where we cannot go any further. It will be all right as long as we can increase a little bit every year in the future."

The hsien committee learned from this debate that it reflected the two ideologies and the two kinds of world outlook, and this problem must be solved conscientiously before agriculture can make headway. It organized all to study penetratingly the Party's general line "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," to sum up the past experience of a big increase, to apply the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in analyzing the condition in the 14 communes and 195 production brigades in this

hsien. They discovered that the grain output of five communes and 10o production brigades still lagged behind the "Program" and that there were enormous potentials to be tapped.

The hsien committee also organized all to pay a study visit to Ch'inchien brigade in Pailin commune--an advanced model in learning from Tachai in agriculture in this hsien. The cadres and the commune members of this brigade perseveringly adhered to the Party's general line of building socialism and, led by the Party branch and following the example of Tachai, struggled against the barren mountains and evil streams, self-reliantly built ponds and reservoirs on the mountains, dug canals around the mountain slopes, together with a network of drainage ditches, and levelled the land. Eventually, they succeeded in transforming the low-yield fields which had sterile, cold, marshy and acid soil and were poorly drained. Grain output increased by a big margin one year after another. By 1970, per-mow output already quickly rose to 1,040 catties.

They saw from the change in Ch'inchien brigade the great enthusiasm for socialism and the huge potentials for increasing production latent among the masses. They built up their confidence. On this basis, the hsien committee launched an open-door rectification campaign and aroused the basic-level cadres to help in summing up experience and finding shortcomings. Study helped them raise their understanding and rectify their orientation; the visit helped broaden their vision and liberate their thinking; the rectification campaign helped them pluck up their revolutionary spirit and exert themselves.

The leading members of the hsien committee led a group of cadres experienced in rural work to go deeply into selected spots to make investigation and study and to propagate vigorously the experience of Ch'ienchien brigade in bringing about a big change in two years by learning from Tachai. They were determined to lead the people of the whole hsien to quicken the tempo of agricultural development and to "go up one more flight of stairs."

Talai brigade in Pailin commune is a contrast to Ch'inchien brigade. Its natural conditions are better than those in Ch'inchien brigade. But owing to interference from the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, capitalist tendency rose to the surface, manpower was diverted to side-occupations and production long lagged behind. Per-mow output of grain surpassed 1,000 catties in Ch'inchien brigade but was only 460 catties in Talai brigade. A deputy secretary of the hsien committee came to stay and work in this brigade. He led the brigade cadres thrice to Ch'inchien brigade to learn its experience.

In a class to learn about the line, he led them to discuss this question: Why was it that Ch'inchien brigade could increase grain output but Talai brigade could not? The brigade cadres conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings while keeping the realities in mind. They understood deeply that the chief reason why Talai brigade long lagged behind was that its cadres did not have high consciousness of the line and were not in good spiritual condition.

For this reason, taking the Party's basic line as the key link, they roundly criticized the capitalist tendency and rectified the socialist orientation. At the same time, they broke with the cowardly world outlook which held that "this is impossible and that also is unfeasible," and led the commune members of the whole brigade to whip up an upsurge of learning from Tachai which lay far away and from Ch'inchien brigade which was in the neighborhood. In only one year, the outlook of Talai brigade went through a big change. Ninety percent of its paddy fields could give a normal yield despite drought and waterlogging, grain output quickly rose to 900 catties per mow and the total annual output doubled.

In the past two years, the Party committee of Futing hsien held six study classes to give line education. More than 7,100 basic-level cadres received training by rotation. The outlook of the backward communes and brigades in the hsien went through changes in varying degrees. In 1972, a big number of communes and brigades were added to the list of those which produced more than 1,000 catties of grain per mow and surpassed the target laid down in the "Program." Of the 14 communes in the hsien, 11 surpassed the target laid down in the "Program" or yielded more than 1,000 catties of grain per mow.

Cadres Take the Lead in Work

"The line is the basic link to whether or not the outlook will change; the leadership is the primary factor to whether or not the work will be carried out well." Futing hsien has been able to lead its agricultural production to "go up one more flight of stairs" in the past few years--this is inseparable from the effort of the leading members of the hsien committee in constantly and perseveringly fighting on the first line of agriculture and joining the masses in suffering great hardships and doing strenuous labor.

In 1971, when the people were fully confident of winning a still greater victory, a drought of rare severity befell Futing hsien. Early rice was under menace and the late rice seedlings could not be transplanted. What should be done?

At this crucial moment, the hsien committee secretary appeared on the first line of the fight against drought and other leading members of the hsien committee also came to the fields. With determination to "fight against drought until heaven bowed its head and preserve the seedlings until a bumper harvest of grain is reaped," they aroused the commune members, men and women, old and young, to join in the fight. The mountain slopes and the wilderness were crowded with people fighting against drought. Adults carried bucket-loads of water with shoulder poles while the children brought water with washing basins. The leading members of the hsien committee were drenched with sweat, joining the commune members in sinking wells, digging ditches, watering the seedlings by hand. When well water was used up, the leading comrades of the hsien committee again led the masses to fetch water from other localities by means of a boat.

At that time, nobody knew how much water the hsien committee cadres and the masses had carried and how many times they had watered the seedlings. The only

thing known was that one mow of seedlings needed 1,800 bucketfuls of water when they were transplanted and another 400 bucketfuls in every three days to preserve moisture in the soil. Not a saturating rain had fallen during the period from spring to autumn, but early rice planted in 200,000 mow of land yielded a good harvest as usual, and all late-crop rice seedlings were transplanted in 180,000 mow of fields in good time. In that year, grain output continued to surpass the "Program" and per-mow output exceeded that in the preceding year.

The commune members said happily: "With the leaders going in the fore, we shall have inexhaustible energies and can overcome any difficulties."

When the fight to resist drought and reap a bumper harvest had just ended, the leading members of the hsien committee, in surging vigor, again led the cadres and the masses to a battle to build water conservation projects. Chang Hung-ch'i, secretary of the hsien committee, and other principal responsible comrades personally led some technicians to cross mountains and rivers to make survey on the spot. They visited 12 communes and climbed more than 300 hills, inspected more than ten streams, making all-round, systematic investigation of the hills, rivers, the sea and the fields. He also joined the technicians in surveying the gradients and areas of the hillslopes and the flow of the streams, obtaining first-hand information for transforming the hills and harnessing the streams in the whole hsien, and drew up a water conservation plan of "building reservoirs and digging ponds on mountains to store water, digging canals in hilly areas to conduct water into the reservoirs and ponds, digging canals on both sides of a river to drain water into fields, and improving the waterways and digging ditches in the coastal area to drain flood water into the sea." When construction work was carried out in full swing, all standing committee members of the hsien committee, except those remaining in the headquarters to do daily routine work, came to the worksite to join in labor and to command the fight.

Situated in a semi-hilly area, Ch'iench'i commune started a comprehensive project to harness the Shuangyueh River, so as to bring about a definite end to the arid outlook. According to this project, it was necessary not only to build a dam in the river but also to build a canal which ran through six mountains and measured 12 li in length, and to make a tunnel of 2,500 meters long. This project involved much engineering work and great hardship.

Some people lacked confidence at first. The leading comrades of the hsien committee who was participating in labor in the worksite went in the fore to break the frozen earth and led the masses to work hard through day and night. A dam was built very quickly in the river. Immediately after that, they started a fight to drill the tunnel. When the tunnel extended to a great depth, it was difficult to expel smoke from inside the tunnel. Using their bamboo hats in place of the blower and braving the thick smoke, they went into the tunnel to fan the smoke out. In this way, after more than 160,000 man-days of work, water was conducted to the fields one year ahead of schedule, making it possible to reap a normal harvest from the more than 14,000 mow of land despite drought and waterlogging.

The leaders lead the masses while the masses push the leaders forward. The numerous mighty armies of water conservation and farmland construction are fighting continuously to change the outlook of the river and mountains. In the past two years, more than 1,200 reservoirs, big and small, have been built in this hsien, and the capacity of the reservoirs expanded to more than 23,000,000 cubic meters as against 9,700,000 cubic meters in the past. The hsien's acreage of farmland which gives normal yield despite drought and waterlogging has increased to 153,000 mow as compared with 80,000 mow in the past. At the same time, displaying the spirit of fighting several battles continuously, they combined the harnessing of rivers with the transformation of mountains and soil improvement. In the past two years, the total acreage of land levelled and low-yield fields transferred exceeded 49,000 mow.

Win High Yields Through Ingenious Work

The Party committee of Futing hsien pays very close attention to combining the sky-rocketing revolutionary vigor with a strict scientific attitude, perseveringly puts everything through experimentation, continuously gropes for the laws of production, and leads the masses in a down-to-earth manner to advance in breadth and depth toward production.

A few years ago, popularization of the double-cropping rice played an active role in bringing about a big increase in grain output throughout the hsien. But after popularizing the growing of double-cropping paddy in vast area, they discovered that the output of the late crop of this paddy was only one-third that of the early crop. In the mountain area, there often emerged such phenomena as sterility and lack of spike, ear or grain of the late crop paddy. In this situation, some people lost confidence in winning a high yield of the late crop paddy. The hsien committee held that, as 75 percent of the double-crop paddy was planted in the mountain area in this hsien, how to make the double-crop paddy give stable and high yields in vast areas was the key to continuously increasing grain output in this hsien. For this reason, starting from 1971, the hsien committee devoted much of its energies to groping for the laws of growing of double-crop late paddy in the mountain area and was determined to raise agricultural production to a new level.

In spring of that year, two leading comrades of the hsien committee led some technical cadres responsible for paddy growing to go deeply into the communes and brigades to investigate the conditions. They came to understand that the chief reason why the double-crop late paddy did not give high yield and even gave a bad harvest in the mountain area was that autumn came early in the mountain area, air temperature dropped quickly and the difference between the day's highest temperature and lowest temperature was great.

To enable the double-crop late paddy to pass the "full heading and flowering" stage in safety, the leading comrades of the hsien committee climbed mountains and waded through rivers and went deeply into Changpien brigade in Kuanyang commune, which was situated over 600 meters above sea level, to investigate the condition there. In this brigade, "the mountains are high, water is

cold and mist is frequent; the wind blows strong, snow is heavy and the cold air current comes early," and the frost-free period lasts for only 200 days.

This place was formerly regarded as a "forbidden area" for double-crop late paddy. This brigade started experimentation in 1965 and met with failure in a few years running. A standing committee member of the hsien committee came here and got together with the cadres and the masses to study some technical measures. Eventually, they found a method of helping the double-crop late paddy pass the "full heading and flowering" stage in safety: Plastic sheeting and the advanced technique of growing seedling in steam are adopted to appropriately advance the season for planting early rice and to prolong the period of growth of the late paddy in vast fields; strains which ripen early, give high yields and are resistant to cold are adopted; where conditions permit, wet cultivation of seedlings is adopted to prolong the seedling period.

In this way, before the advent of the autumn cold current, the double-crop late paddy would have passed the "full heading and flowering" stage in safety, and good harvest over vast area was won.

Since 1972, the hsien committee has organized the basic-level cadres of the whole hsien to go by groups to pay study visits to the spots where high yields of double-crop late paddy were reaped, and assigned some experienced old peasants to teach the techniques. At the same time, in the light of the characteristics of the climatic changes in mountain areas of different attitudes, it has made rational arrangement for the distribution of the double-crop late paddy, the interplanting of different strains and the time of sowing of seeds and transplanting of seedlings. In that year, a great area was planted to double-crop late paddy, and the average per-mow output generally exceeded 100 catties.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

To Promote Education in Mountainous Areas, Chianghua Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien Develops Actively Teachers of Minor Nationalities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 4, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, Changsha, June 3, 1973) Chianghua Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien of Hunan Province actively fosters teachers of minority nationalities to promote the development of education in mountainous areas.

Chianghua Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien is situated in the Mengchu mountainous area at the junction of Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung. The hsien committee realizes from practice that the pressing need to develop the educational enterprise of mountainous areas is to produce teachers of minority nationalities.

Since 1971, the leading comrades have selected, one after another, more than 500 children of poor and lower-middle peasants of Yao and Chuang nationalities from rusticated educated young people and PLA veterans to be teachers of primary and secondary schools. At the same time, they have cultivated from minor nationalities teachers of people-sponsored primary schools.

These teachers of minor nationalities live in the Yao mountains, warmly love the Yao mountains, are used to the style of life there, understand the language and are willing to work. After they are incorporated in the teaching force, they effectively rouse the enthusiasm of people of the mountainous areas for running schools, and propel the development of education. Now, in the whole hsien, there are secondary schools in every commune, primary schools in every brigade and the percentage of school-age children attending school has reached 95.

The CCP hsien committee highly emphasizes the promotion of the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle of teachers of minority nationalities. Chianghua is a big mountainous area. After many big hamlets have set up schools, some secluded hamlets of two or three families still have problems of sending children to school. To change this situation, the "one school of many locations" form of schooling, which brings schools to the doorsteps of the poor and lower-middle peasants, must be adopted. But because the remnant poison of revisionist educational line has not yet been completely eliminated, some people believe that it is "irregular" to run school thus. For this reason, the CCP hsien committee often organize line education study classes for the broad masses of teachers of minority nationalities to study Chairman Mao's teaching concerning "Why the problem of man is a basic problem and a problem of principle," to summarize the experience and lesson of the two line struggle in the educational enterprise of mountainous areas since liberation, to deeply criticize and repudiate the revisionist educational line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, to distinguish the right from the wrong in the line and to upgrade consciousness to execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Wuchiang commune is situated in a mountain area, with an area of more than 200 square li, with 53 natural villages of more than 5 families and 84 unit families and hamlets of less than 5 families. Such scattered habitation makes

it difficult for children to go to school. After teachers of minority nationalities have upgraded their line consciousness, unafraid of difficulty and fatigue, they try whatever means to enable children of poor and lower middle peasants to go to nearby schools by setting up "points" in a few families and classes with two or three children. Because of longer distance from their own brigades, some production teams go to nearby production brigades to attend school and even run schools together with the brigades.

In this way, more than 200 children of Yao nationality, who fail to enter school previously, have gone to nearby schools. The percentage of school-age children attending school has reached 98.

Chianghua Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien has also adopted every measure to help teachers of minority nationalities to upgrade their teaching standard to become red and expert people's teachers. In allotting teachers to schools, the CCP hsien committee takes note to fully utilize the experienced teachers by making them work with the new teachers and to lead them.

Since 1971, the CCP hsien committee has organized five teachers training classes one after another. The main object of these classes is to produce more than 200 teachers of minority nationalities. Besides, more than 200 are sent to study in teachers' training schools organized by higher-ups. The CCP hsien committee pays particular attention to the study of in-service teachers of minority nationalities. Hsien, district and commune have all set up tutorial centers, organized periodical group study of teachers with type lessons given by experienced teachers and started activities of criticizing teaching and learning and summing-up and exchange of experience. Because of the scattered locations of Huachiang Tung Commune School, the tutorial center of the commune adopts the method of collective study in separate areas and centralized study, preparing lessons in groups at locations and only bringing problems for solution at tutorial centers.

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PEST CONTROL

Study Materialist Dialectics, Take the Initiative in Pest Control

by

the Party branch of No. 7 brigade No. 4 branch of Ch'ienlianghu Farm, Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 7, 1973)

Strengthen Survey and Forecast, Have a Good Grasp of Insect Activity

Situated beside Lake Tungt'ing, our brigade grows more than 1,000 mow of cotton every year. Due to the ample rainfall and the mild climate, insects played much havoc in the past year. We formerly did not conscientiously carry out the directive of protecting plants by "combining prevention and cure with emphasis on prevention" and did not pay attention to carrying out survey and forecast of insect activity, so that we could not accurately grasp insect activity and take timely measures, and insect pest often developed into a disaster and brought serious damage to cotton growing.

In 1971, cotton was growing very well during the initial period in our brigade and looked as if it would give an output of 100 catties per mow. But because we neglected survey and forecast of insect activity, the insect pest developed seriously and we started too late to take prevention. As a result, cotton output was only 60 catties or so per mow. Because insect pest is serious, occurs every year and is difficult to deal with, some cadres and cotton growers think that "it is difficult to grow cotton and to put insect pest under control" and show fear of hardship.

In the winter of 1971, in view of the above situation, our Party branch organized the cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "On Practice," and the series of his directives on investigation and study and, keeping the realities in mind, to roundly criticize the idealist transcendentalism disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to actively sum up past experience and lessons and to conscientiously analyze the reason why the battle to put insect pest under control was fought in a passive way in the past years. They came to understand that the chief reason was that they did not perseveringly apply the materialist theory of reflection in commanding the fight against insect pest, did not strengthen investigation and study and did not take an accurate grasp of insect activity, so that they worked blindly.

In 1971, the No. 2 team of our brigade strengthened survey and forecast and accurately grasped insect activity, taking the initiative in pest control and promptly eliminating the insect pest. As a result, it still could reap a bumper harvest of more than 100 catties of ginned cotton per mow.

Comparing the experience of both the positive and the negative sides, the cadres and the cotton growers learned an impressive lesson and understood that they could take the initiative in pest control and reap a bumper harvest of cotton so long as they would perseveringly uphold the materialist theory of reflection, make deep-going investigations and study, do a good job of survey and forecast of insect activity and have an accurate grasp of insect activity.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party branch went further to strengthen leadership over survey and forecast of insect activity, set up a survey and forecast force in the brigade and survey and forecast groups in various teams, and actively aroused and organized the cadres, old peasants, youths, militiamen and women to work actively and in cooperation to make a success of survey and forecast of insect activity. In the light of the actual conditions, it paid attention to holding a class to study the survey and forecast of insect activity and to popularize the knowledge of prevention and elimination of insect pest. In this way, the mass work of survey and forecast of insect activity was carried out in an earth-shaking and down-to-earth way. The conquest of insect pest gave an impetus to the development of cotton growing. Last year's cotton output topped that of the year before last by 35 percent.

Grope for Laws of Insect Activity, Apply Insecticide Scientifically

The larvae of cutworms bring great damage to the cotton seedlings. During the season for growing cotton seedlings last year, once we discovered the damage done to the seedlings by cutworms, we applied insecticide in the daytime, but the results were not good enough. Later, we made observations in the cotton fields through day and night and eventually discovered that the larvae of cutworms hid themselves in the soil in the daytime and came out at about eight o'clock in the evening to ravage the cotton seedlings. In view of the laws of activity of the cutworm, we applied insecticide at night instead of in daytime, and quickly eliminated the cutworms.

The larvae of cotton bollworms also were very sly. We also had made efforts to eliminate them but our efforts often ended in failure. Last year, comrades of the survey and forecast group of our brigade made on-the-spot observations in the cotton fields for seven days and seven nights. Eventually, they discovered that from midnight to about 11 o'clock the next morning, the cotton boll opened and the bollworm played havoc with the cotton boll, and this was the most damaging period; at about 11 o'clock in the morning, the boll began to close, and the cotton bollworm hid itself in the pistils and stamens or in the soil beside the cotton plant, and this was the shelter period.

In the light of this state of affairs, we started at midnight to spray insecticide intensively. Excellent results were produced, and the killing rate was over 90 percent. The practice of struggle made us understand that: Everything has its innate laws, and the occurrence and development of insect pest and its damage to cotton also have their innate laws. Only by grasping these laws and adopting effective measures can we take greater initiative in pest control.

In the course of struggle, we paid attention to upholding the viewpoint that practice is primary, made deep-going investigation and study, and continued to grope for the laws of insect pests. We not only made observation in the fields but also made analysis and study by breeding insects in the laboratory, so as to go step by step to grasp the habits and the laws of activity of different kinds of larvae. On this basis, we paid attention to achieving the following several objects:

(1) Make concrete analysis and apply the right insecticide.

Last year, in a campaign to eliminate aphides, one team applied DDT while another team applied Dimethoate. As a result, in the team which applied DDT, aphides multiplied, while in the team which applied Dimethoate, the results were excellent. It was made clear in a later investigation that DDT could not kill the aphides but, on the contrary, killed the insects which exclusively ate the aphides in the cotton fields, so that the aphides multiplied more seriously. Thereupon we universally applied Dimethoate to eliminate the aphides, and excellent results were produced.

When applying the insecticide in the past, we often adopted the "rotary cylinder" method, that is, we applied insecticide generally and all at once in vast fields. As a result, in some localities "the insecticide did not kill the insect" while in many cotton plants "no insect ate the insecticide."

Later, we paid attention to adopting concrete methods to solve concrete problems. In the vast cotton fields, we adopted the method of combining general pest control with pest control in selected spots. When necessary, we adopted the method of "casting a net" in applying insecticide generally. Usually, we adopted the method of effecting pest control and applying insecticide in selected spots. This method of work brought about excellent results.

(2) Pick the time for launching a battle, apply insecticide in good time.

Formerly, we started applying insecticide only when we discovered that the larvae of cotton bollworms were damaging the cotton. But, because the larvae had already sneaked into the pistils and stamens, the bolls, and other vital parts of the cotton plant by that time, eliminating them would involve more work. In this state of affairs, we again went further to make investigation and study.

Eventually, we came to understand that a newly hatched larvae invariably had to eat up the egg-shell before sneaking into the pistils, stamens or the boll. Accordingly, we applied insecticide promptly when the height of laying of eggs by the cotton bollworm had just passed and large numbers of larvae were about to be hatched and to come out of their egg-shells, so that the larvae were killed after eating the poisoned egg-shells. For instance, in preventing regenerated cotton bollworms last year, because the "timing" was grasped, insecticide was applied in good time. Insecticide was applied only once and excellent results were produced. The rate of damage of pistils and stamens was only 6 percent. In a neighboring brigade, because insecticide had

not been applied in good time and although insecticide was applied many times afterward, insect pest still was very serious, and the rate of damage to pistils and stamens reached 48.5 percent.

(3) Control the degree of concentration of insecticide, apply different kinds of insecticides alternatively.

In dealing with a kind of more stubborn injurious insect, we often sprayed a kind of drastic insecticide in the past. After first application of insecticide of a certain degree of concentration, part of the larvae had been eliminated, but the others which had not been killed strengthened their resistance. If this same kind of insecticide was to be applied again, it must be applied in a greater degree of concentration. This would need large quantities of insecticide and damage the cotton seedlings in a certain degree.

Last year, on the basis of this situation, we adopted, after experimentation, the method of controlling the degree of concentration of insecticide and applying different kinds of insecticide alternatively. Much better results were produced. Last year, more than 300 mow of cotton in our brigade was seriously injured by the red spiders. We first sprayed Dimethoate, killing 20 percent of the larvae; two days after that, we sprayed "1059" insecticide, killing 60 to 70 percent of the insect; another two days later, we sprayed "3911" insecticide, thereby eliminate the red spiders almost completely.

Grasp the Key Link, Develop the Basic Method of Pest Control

A few years ago, in effecting pest control, we were contented with applying insecticide to kill the larvae on the cotton plant. In this way, it often occurred that one generation of larvae was killed but the next generation multiplied very seriously and one set of larvae was eliminated but another set grew up. Spraying of potent insecticide would eliminate the larvae in a certain period of time and to a certain degree, but it also often caused damage in a certain degree to the cotton seedlings. Moreover, many kinds of insecticide were very effective when they were first applied, but after a period of time, the injurious insects strengthened their resistance and thus the killing power of this insecticide would diminish relatively.

For this reason, in order to eliminate the injurious insects, a new variety of insecticide must be introduced and be applied with ever greater concentration. As a result, the insecticides would be used in ever greater quantities, in ever greater concentration, and become more and more poisonous, the larvae would become more and more resistant to the insecticides, and ever greater expenses would be needed for insecticides. Practice made us understand that applying insecticide in killing the larvae on the cotton plant was not the basic method of pest control.

If so, how should we grasp the vital point and adopt the basic method of pest control? We conscientiously analyzed the laws of occurrence and development of the insect pest and came to understand that: Almost all larvae which directly damage cotton are hatched from eggs, which are laid by the moths. One

moth can produce a few thousand larvae a year. Take a moth of the cotton bollworm for instance. Four generations of larvae can be produced from this moth. There are 1,500 to 2,000 larvae in each generation. This analysis made us understand that the larvae brought direct damage to the cotton but the key lay with the moths which produced these larvae and that as long as we eliminated the moths in good time, the larvae could not come into being and the problem of insect pest would be solved readily. The cotton growers said: "In eliminating the larvae, we must first eliminate the eggs. To eliminate the eggs, we must first eliminate the moths. Eliminating one moth means eliminating several thousand larvae which bring direct damage to cotton!"

Having grasped the principal contradiction, we broke with the former habit of simply relying on insecticide to poison the larvae in pest control. Instead, we relied on the wisdom and strength of the masses, adopted many indigenous methods which had been found effective in practice, and actively attracted and caught the moths by means of sweetened vinegar, lighting and other devices. Excellent results were produced.

The No. 4 team had more than 70 mow of cotton fields lying beside the lake. In each of the past years, insecticide had to be applied eight or nine times and still the insect pest was very serious and cotton gave a bad harvest. Last year, the cotton growers placed in these cotton fields more than 220 twigs and more than bowls with sweetened vinegar inside for attracting the moths, thereby keeping the insect pest under control. Preventive insecticide was applied only twice and a bumper harvest of cotton was insured. Cotton output doubled that in any of the preceding years.

The moths come from pupae. In the course of practice, we also pay attention to weeding the fields and eliminating the pupae in combination with farmland capital construction and field management. Since the beginning of this year, we have put agricultural control, biological control and chemical control more closely together and have launched a struggle for wresting a still greater harvest of cotton and continuously eliminating the injurious insects.

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RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Rely on Collective Strength in a Fight Against Disease

- An investigation of Tungkuang brigade in its practice of cooperative medicine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 4, 1973)

In the practice of cooperative medicine, the Party branch of Tungkuang brigade of Chitung hsien, Heilungkiang Province, has come to understand that only by relying on collective strength and handling cooperative medicine well can we really solve the problem of doctor and medicine shortages in the vast rural area.

In 1969, the Tungkuang brigade launched into cooperative medicine. However, not long after, the funds for cooperative medicine of this brigade were all used up. So died away the spurt of enthusiasm displayed by the masses when cooperative medicine was first practiced. At this time, some people asked doubtfully, "Is the major direction for the cooperative medical system not right?"

Should cooperative medicine be continued? This problem was solemnly put before the Party branch of the brigade. The members of the Party branch seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "To get rid of poverty and improve livelihood and resist natural disasters and famine, the great majority of peasants in the whole country can only unite together and forge ahead along the broad socialist path before they can get what they want." Everyone realized that at present our country was still not quite wealthy and well-provided and could not commit itself to the millions upon millions of people of the whole country in regard to all their disease-treatment problems. Under such conditions, the gradual practice of proper cooperative medicine with local features in mind is a very good way for the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to rely on collective strength in a united fight against disease.

The Party branch of the brigade seriously reviewed the path traversed since the practice of cooperative medicine. Of the 98 commune member households of the whole brigade, over 80 percent participated in the cooperative medical scheme. Of them, the poor and lower-middle peasants made up the overwhelming majority. So, the broad masses welcomed the cooperative medical system.

In the light of the situation of Tungkuang brigade, the system should work well. Why should the cooperative medicine funds have gone away so quickly. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice industry and thrift in running factories, in running shops and in running all state enterprises and cooperative enterprises and in running all other undertakings, and uphold the principle of industry and thrift in all matters," the Party branch checked up on cooperative medical work. It was realized that the key lay in the lack of the spirit of self-reliance and industry and thrift in the practice of medicine and also the lack of proper management in the handling of cooperative medicine. Cooperative medicine is a newborn thing. All newborn things are less than perfect and call for gradual improvement in the course of development.

At a general meeting on whether cooperative medicine was to be practiced or not, old poor peasant Communist Party member Li Lung-chün said, "In the old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants were under-fed and under-clad and got sick with none to give us medical treatment. The poor fared even worse than the dog of a landlord. None gave a damn about your medical treatment. Today, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of public health, the brigade practices cooperative medicine. It means there is at last something to fall back on when you get sick. When the system was first practiced, some difficulties could not be avoided. So long as everyone thinks out ways and means, such a system can work well." The opinion of the poor and lower-middle peasants further strengthened the Party branch's confidence in practicing cooperative medicine.

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the broad masses directed energetic efforts toward proper cooperative medicine through self-reliance and hard struggle. For lack of medical equipment, the blacksmiths made a set of washing vessels in their furnaces. The carpenters' shops produced appliance tables, shelves for medical supplies, office desks, etc. All these were made by exploiting waste materials. The Party branch of the brigade also aroused the masses to make use of their spare time in cultivating Campanumaea, Hung-ch'i (黃芪) and other medicinal herbs. A set of cultivation experience fit for the local area was summed up. The medicinal herbs grown did better and better with every passing year. Last year, the income from medicinal herbs alone accounted for an accumulation of over ¥1,300 for cooperative medicine. Now, of the medical supplies used by the brigade for cooperative medicine, those self-cultivated and self-made account for over one-third. Cooperative medicine is being consolidated.

Thanks to cooperative medicine, diseases are cured in time and prevented early. Effective protection is given to commune members' physique and health. For three years, none of the children of the whole brigade suffered from measles and pneumonia. The spring of 1972 saw the prevalence of influenza. Due to timely preventive measures adopted by Tungkuang brigade, the incidence of influenza stayed relatively low. Normal progress of spring farming and production was insured.

Thanks to cooperative medicine, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants could get medical treatment and could afford it. This considerably enlightened the economic burden on the state and the collective. For three years, none of the commune member households approached the state and the production brigade for loans because of sickness. With diseases treated locally, a large saving was effected for the production brigade in regard to manpower and transportation. This gave the masses every convenience. A boost was given to production. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "Like a sesame plant in bloom, our cooperative medical scheme grows, and the further along in practice the greater its success."

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Energetically Support Cooperative Medicine

- A story of the People's Hospital of Chienhu hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 4, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for public health, the People's Hospital of Chienhu hsien, Kiangsu Province, has done a lot of work to consolidate rural agricultural cooperative medicine. This wins the good praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Help Barefoot Doctors To Raise Their Medical Level

In the summer of 1970, the medical personnel of the outpatient clinic of this hospital reported to the Party branch that in the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large number of barefoot doctors had emerged with the universal introduction of rural cooperative medicine and yet there remained no noticeable drop in the number of people seeking treatment at the outpatient clinic. What was the cause? After an investigation, responsible person Wang Kuei-fang of the Party branch held that despite the practice of cooperative medicine in the countryside, the majority of barefoot doctors were after all new hands and that an elevation of the medical level of barefoot doctors was called for in the mass practice of medicine.

After Wang Kuei-fang reported what he found in his investigation to the Party branch, everyone unanimously held that in supporting the consolidation of rural cooperative medicine, an important problem lay in striving to raise barefoot doctors to a higher medical level. Therefore, they organized the whole body of medical personnel to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Put the focus of medical and health work on the countryside," and energetically trained rural barefoot doctors. In the past two years, they successively operated special study classes of nine types including "new medicine," "new needle treatment," "anaesthesia through use of medicinal herbs," etc., with the participation of over 250 people. They also took advantage of the time of rural circuit medical treatment to help brigades and production teams train over 4,600 barefoot doctors and unreleased-from-production health personnel.

Nanchuang brigade of Shangkang commune had three barefoot doctors. But their medical level was relatively low. The general patients turned to the hospitals above the commune level for treatment. In the autumn of 1971, the Party branch of the hsien hospital sent a medical team to this brigade. After over three months of training, these three barefoot doctors not only were capable of treating common diseases but also learned the art of handling simple surgical operations.

With the continuous improvement of the professional level of the barefoot doctors, the number of poor and lower-middle peasants turning to the hospitals at and above the hsien level showed a considerable drop. The number of people handled by the outpatient clinic of the hsien hospital in summer and autumn dropped from 1,000-odd people per day before the practice of cooperative medicine to 477.

Strive To Lower Cooperative Medical Costs

One day in the spring of 1971, barefoot doctor Chang Hsiu-fang of Hsintung brigade of Chinhu commune escorted a pneumonia-affected patient to Chienhu Hospital. After a check of the patient, a doctor of the outpatient clinic made out requests for X-ray, supersonic wave, excrement, urine, blood tests, etc. Taking a look at these sheets, Chang Hsiu-fang thought, "Before the disease is cured, ¥5 or ¥6 has gone for laboratory tests. Can some of these items be cut out to save a little for cooperative medicine?" Therefore, she told the doctor what was in her mind. After hearing of this matter, the Party branch of the hospital showed energetic support for the opinion of the barefoot doctor. Some unnecessary tests were done away with. A correct diagnosis was made just the same.

The following day, the Party branch specially organized the medical personnel of the whole hospital to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "The principle of industry and thrift should be practiced in all matters" and to vigorously criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of health advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Everyone realized that in the treatment of patients, the practice of industry and thrift or a devil-may-care attitude has a direct bearing on the consolidation of rural cooperative medicine and is also a major problem bearing on what kind of a line to be thoroughly implemented. Thereafter, everyone in the hospital from doctors to nurses, from outpatient clinic to the wards took the saving of every cent that could be saved as a bit more contributed toward the support of cooperative medicine.

On the basis of insured medical quality, they consciously achieved the aim of doing away with high priced medicines where cheap ones served the same purpose, doing away with drugs of Western medicine where medicinal herbs served the same purpose, doing away with drugs from many units where those from one single unit could be applied, doing away with medicines where acupuncture served the same purpose and doing away with surgical operations where medicines served the same purpose.

In May last year, a commune member of a neighboring commune suffered from mouth inflammation and went to the hsien hospital for treatment. On-duty doctor Liu Tien-ch'ing originally was prepared to give her medications of Western medicine but on second thoughts he felt that this would cost quite a few yuan. Could medicinal herbs be prescribed instead? He immediately consulted relevant data on traditional Chinese medicine. He found that the medicinal herb pan-chih-lien (半枝蓮) was good for mouth inflammation. Therefore, he led the patient to the "garden of all kinds of drugs" inside the hospital compound and showed him the shape and look of the said medicinal herb and the proper dosage. This commune member immediately went to pick the medicinal herb. After going on it for one week back home, he got cured without costing cooperative medicine one single cent.

Energetically Carry Out Preventive Work

In the spring of one year, many people of Hungwei brigade of Ch'ing-feng commune suffered from infection of the respiratory tract. A relatively

large number of people went to the hsien hospital for treatment. The hsien hospital sent medical personnel to this brigade to make an investigation. It was found that the affected commune members lived mostly spike-shaped houses, some windowless and some with windows very small, room air rendered unfresh. In treatment of the trouble, the medical personnel aroused the commune members to handle well environmental sanitation and to achieve the aim of opening windows where there was none, widening originally small windows, keeping windows constantly open, sunning bedcovers and sweeping the ground inside and outside the house. After the adoption of these measures, in less than one month, not only were the sick cured but also a tremendous change had come over the sanitary features of this brigade.

To help the countryside make a good job of preventive work, in the past few years, acting in coordination with the anti-plague department, they successively sent prevention and treatment groups on over 130 occasions to give circuit medical treatment in the 256 brigades of the 12 communes of the whole hsien. Intense publicity was given to patriotic health knowledge and energetic help given to the communes and brigades with relatively poor environmental sanitary conditions to make a good job of environmental sanitation.

The commune members of two brigades, one south of the river and another north of the river, of Shachuang commune lived in concentration in a small village. In the past, sanitary conditions were relatively poor. In the summer the year before last, the hsien hospital sent a prevention and treatment group to help the brigades organize over 400 laborers to widen and deepen a silted-up small river that ran through the village. This gave the commune members clean drinking water. Members of the said group also personally went deep into the midst of commune members' families to help commune members handle problems of environmental sanitation. In less than two months, these two brigades underwent a complete change in their environmental sanitation features. Last year, the incidence of intestinal infectious disease in these two brigades dropped by over 70 percent compared with the year before last. Cooperative medical costs also went down 40 percent.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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MEDICINE

Methods to Treat Cataracts in Rural Areas of East China Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, June 5, 1973)

two methods to cure cataracts have been popularized in the rural areas in the east china province of fukien in the past one year and a half. these are the "couching technique" to displace the cataracts and the "couching-netting technique" to remove them. results are good.

by combining traditional chinese and western medicine in the light of chairman mao's teachings, the medical workers of the kuanganmen hospital attached to the academy of traditional chinese medicine in peking worked out the methods. they evolved the couching technique in 1959 and the couching-netting technique during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the couching-netting technique is safe and requires only simple surgical instruments. therefore, it can be used in hilly and rural areas as well in cities. more than 2,000 patients have been treated in cities and rural areas.

a common eye disease, a cataract causes partial or total blindness because the lens of the eye becomes opaque.

the medical workers of the kuanganmen hospital in 1959 started using the couching technique to treat cataracts by displacing the opaque lens with a spatula. this was an improvement on the "couching of cataract with gold needles", a time-honoured method of traditional chinese medicine. since then, several thousand people have received this operation with good results.

more than 1,000 years ago chinese practitioners used the couching method to treat cataracts. this surgical procedure was recorded in medical books of the tang (618-907 a.d.) and ching (1644-1911 a.d.) dynasties.

during the cultural revolution the medical workers devised a new sort of operation that uses the traditional couching technique, including the site of incision, and has the advantages of extraction in modern medicine. it is called "couching-netting of cataracts". this technique is used to remove the cataract so as to eliminate certain complications caused by its retention.

both techniques have been warmly received in the rural areas of fukien province since their popularization in 1971 because cataracts are common there.

the ministry of public health has authorized the academy of traditional chinese medicine and the fukien provincial bureau of public health to run classes to popularize the techniques in the rural areas of the lungchi administrative region. the classes toured the villages as medical teams, the doctors treated patients and at the same time passed on the techniques to the trainees.

a young peasant named chou chen-lung and his three younger sisters of chengnei brigade in tzuni people's commune in lunghai county suffered from congenital cataracts. they were taken to the medical team. after getting the case histories and making a diagnosis, the doctors used the couching-netting technique. the method consists of introducing a special device into the eye through a small incision to trap the dislocated cataract, crush it with a forceps and finally extract it through the incision. the four young people regained vision after a seven-day post-operative rest.

the doctors went to check up the result in march this year. they found the young man transplanting rice shoots with proficiency in the paddy fields. he has learned to do all kinds of farm work now that he can see.

one of the girls now can sew and cook for the family and raise pigs. the doctors found the two other sisters, one 15 years old and the other ten, writing chinese characters neatly during an evening class run by the brigade. the youngest girl helps the mother raise chickens and ducks and weeds the vegetable garden.

the medical team also used the couching method to treat senile cataract, cataract of the aged with a hard nucleus.,

eightythree-year-old hou yuan-chang, a returned overseas chinese of the tuanchieh brigade of kangmei people's commune in nanan county, got senile cataracts abroad and went blind ten years ago. he returned to china in march last year after being away from his village for 48 years. when he went abroad, he left behind his wife and a four-month-old son. now he has a daughter-in-law and grandchildren. he regretted that he could not see the changes in the motherland and his village, as well as his family. hearing of the case, the medical team went to his home and used the couching technique, which was suitable for his age and health.

when the dressings were removed six days later he was overjoyed to see his family and the doctors and nurses sitting around him. he said with great emotion: "my sight has been restored in my old age thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao and the chinese

communist party." taking his grandson and granddaughter with him, he walked all over the village and travelled elsewhere, visiting schools, cooperative medical stations, reservoirs and pumping stations. "so many changes exclamation" he said.

two study classes, each lasting three months, have been given in the rural areas of the province. eighty medical workers from different parts of china attended. many of them have used these techniques with good results after returning to their localities.

JUVENILE LITERATURE

Peking Teachers Write Cultural Items for Children to Perform

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

over 350 songs, dances, ballads and other cultural items have been created in the past few years by school and kindergarten teachers in peking for children to perform. these short and lively items reflect the vigorous spirit of the children and acclaim the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line in education.

the teachers have created the works to help educate the children in the communist spirit in line with chairman mao's teaching "in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology". some of the items have been performed for large audiences, including the dances "we love physical labour" and "little red soldiers on the grassland", the songs "worker-uncles give me crayons" and "learning spelling for the revolution", and the ballad-singing "tug-of-war".

"tug-of-war" was created by several teachers of the chaichiakuo primary school during a sports meet. they noticed that a few students were proud when they won and disappointed when they lost. the item teaches one should train and take part in competitions for the revolution and criticizes "champion-itis". teachers of the no. 5 kindergarten created a dozen dances and songs in half a year on the theme of loving physical labour.

the performances have helped educate the children. drawing on the cooperative spirit some items extol, many children now help each other.

the creative activities by the teachers have won support and encouragement from the party organizations at various levels. arrangements have been made for the children to

perform to the public. conferences on children's literature and art have been held by the party organizations of some districts and counties.

a number of professional art troupes, including the china peking opera troupe, the peking film studio and the china dance drama troupe, have sent people to help raise the ideological and artistic levels of the creative works for children. some artists spend time with the teachers to help them improve the works.

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS

Northwest China Province Uses Water Power to Construct Dams

(NCNA-English Sian, June 5, 1973)

instead of manual labour or huge machinery for excavation and transportation, water is being used to move earth into position in the construction of medium-sized and small dams in northwest china's shensi province.

at a work site in suiteh county, northern shensi, peasants from the wuliwan production brigade are pumping river water up to high ground to wash down huge blocks of loess along a channel and into the foundations of a dam under construction. the mud will dry and harden to form an embankment as solid as any other earth dam. this method is expected to raise work efficiency between four and a dozen times and reduce costs by two-thirds.

the lungchou production brigade in chingpien county used the same method as early as 1967 to raise a 52-metre-high earth dam in a rocky valley. the dam impounds 14 million cubic metres of water to irrigate 260 hectares of cropland. the dam has withstood several big floods in the past six years.

the hydraulic dam-building method evolved by the chinese working people has been used on a wider scale since liberation. in the yenan and yulin administrative regions of shensi province alone, more than 1,600 earth dams and embankments have been built by this method since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. these dams, coupled with other facilities, provide irrigation and generate power, and facilitate fish breeding, soil conservation and flood control.

on the loess plateau where shensi province is located, topsoil is washed down in large amounts every year by rainfall and torrents into the silt-laden yellow

river, posing a constant threat to the people in the lower reaches. as many as a dozen check dams have to be built along a single gully to change the situation. the hydraulic method is labour-saving and economical. chingchien county added more than 300 such dams last year, most of them undertaken by people's communes and production brigades with little investment.

not long ago, a bridge was designed to span a deep gully which blocked a highway being built in chingpien county. returning from an on-the-spot study, a peasant named yen chun-shih suggested that an earth embankment be thrown across the gully by the hydraulic method to serve as a road bed as well as a check dam. his proposal speeded up construction of the highway while cutting cost.

the hydraulic method is being used as well to fill in gullies, terrace hillside land, level fields and transform alkaline soil.

the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at various levels in shensi province have spread this method. they have encouraged scientists, technicians, college lecturers in water conservancy to make investigations at various work sites, give technical assistance and help sum up experience. at the same time, large quantities of diesel engines, pumps and pipes have been sent to the far-flung mountainous areas.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

East China Commune Agricultural Scientific Experimental Station

(NCNA-English Nanking, June 5, 1973)

grain output by the huangchuan people's commune in tunghai county in kiangsu province, east china, has risen thanks to work to solve practical problems undertaken by its agricultural scientific experimental station. grain output averaged 7.5 tons per hectare in 1972, despite bad weather.

the station was set up early in 1966 by 12 agro-technicians, veteran peasants and educated young people who opened up 13 hectares of wasteland for experimental plots.

the commune party committee supports the work of the station which now has 64 members. this includes 12 full-time members as well as peasant technicians and commune members from various brigades who come in turn for training. the experimental plots have been extended

to 21 hectares. the station finances itself from its production and has contributed to the commune's public accumulation fund.

the station has made 75 check experiments in planting, manuring, irrigation and pest control for cotton, rice, wheat and other important crops. it has popularized 54 effective farming methods.

the area of the huangchuan commune used to grow dry grain crops. it turned to paddy rice on a trial basis when the commune was set up in 1958, thanks to the increase in irrigation facilities. but crops suffered from lodging in the later stage of growth owing to the growers' lack of experience. the experimental station gave priority to this problem as soon as it was set up. it studied good paddy rice cultivation methods used elsewhere and made experiments on its plots. it finally worked out effective measures for manuring and sunning the paddies to control lodging. as a result, output went up markedly and the project moved forward.

six production brigades noticed after the brigades extended the acreage that the leaves of some rice plants turned yellow and did not tiller, and certain plants did not ear. technicians of the station went to one of the brigades and joined the peasants in investigating the reason for the low yield. they discovered the paddy fields lacked phosphorus. they applied phosphate fertilizer to some plots and the result was significant. the brigades adopted this method the next year and output rose.

then the station concentrated on improving rice strains, testing 27 varieties from other places. in three years they selected a rice strain seed that gives a stable yield and is more resistant to disease. the commune used the strain and yield that year rose 16 per cent. paddy fields now account for 90 per cent of the arable land.

in the past few years, the station has tested more than 150 kinds of seed and selected 10 early ripening, disease resistant and high yield strains of wheat, cotton, soyabean and other crops.

the technicians found army worms in the paddy fields during the flowering and earing stages. they immediately suggested ways to control pests and mobilized the commune members.

in recent years, the station has trained over 100 spare-time agro-technicians for brigades and teams. all 28 production brigades have set up scientific experimental groups and each team has a technician.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Military Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, June 5, 1973)

the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria led by colonel mohamed zerguini, commander of the third military region concluded its friendly visit to china and left here today by train via hongkong on its way home.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by huang jung-hai, deputy commander of the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units; chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; liu hsing-lung, li fu-yao and tien yang-chuan, responsible members of leading organs of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; and wang chien-hsun, deputy commander of the kwangchow garrison.

the distinguished algerian guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane on june 3. huang jung-hai gave a dinner for the guests yesterday evening. at the dinner which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the two people and armies of china and algeria, huang jung-hai and colonel mohamed zerguini toasted the constant growth of the relations of cooperation between the two countries and of the friendship between the two armies.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited a p.l.a. unit to a warm welcome of commanders and fighters. it also watched live shell practice of infantry weapon performed by fighters of the unit and visited a battery plant run by family members of armymen.

the delegation was accompanied to shumchun by liu hsing-lung, chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

President Eriani Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Sanaa, June 5, 1973)

abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the yemen arab republic, visited the chinese economic and trade exhibition here this morning. he was accompanied by ahmed mohamed nouman, adviser to the republican council.

at the exhibition, president eriani was warmly welcomed by chinese ambassador to the y.a.r. chang tsan-ming, and exhibition director chen tung, as well as staff of the exhibition and visitors.

president eriani inspected all sections of the exhibition in company of chang tsan-ming and chen tung.

later, president eriani had a cordial and friendly talk with chang tsan-ming and chen tung at the sitting room of the exhibition. he said, "we are very glad to be able to visit your exhibition. we are delighted at the achievements you have made."

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Opens in Sanaa

(NCNA-English Sanaa, June 5, 1973)

a chinese economic and trade exhibition opened here yesterday afternoon.

yemeni deputy prime minister for economic affairs hassan maky and minister of economy abdulla abdu magid al asnag attended the opening ceremony on behalf of president of the republican council abdu rahman al eriani and member of the republican council and prime minister abdulla al hajiri respectively.

among the over 400 guests attending the ceremony were advisers to the republican council abdel salam sabrah and hussein al hubeishi, chief of general staff of the armed forces hosein al maswari, minister of finance mohamed ahmed al jonaid, other high-ranking officials and officers and members of the consultative assembly as well as prominent figures of various circles.

chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic chang tsan-ming and other foreign diplomatic envoys here were also present.

chinese ambassador chang tsan-ming and yemeni minister asnag spoke at the ceremony. asnag extended to the chinese friends greetings and congratulations on the occasion

on behalf of prime minister hajiri. he said that firm ties have linked yemen and people's china -- two friendly countries -- and their peoples. the yemeni government and people have seen the sincere cooperation which is developing and will continue to develop in various respects between people's china and yemen, he said. "the opening of the exhibition indicates a new symbol that the two countries are determined to continue to consolidate relations and co-operation in economic, trade and other fields between them and between their two peoples," he pointed out.

chang tsan-ming spoke highly of the achievements scored by the yemeni government and people in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, developing national economy and building the country. he praised the profound friendship between the yemeni and chinese people and expressed the hope that the exhibition "will be conducive to promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and yemeni people and to promoting the economic and trade relations between our two countries."

after their speeches, deputy prime minister maky cut the ribbon amidst warm applause.

deputy prime minister maky, minister asnag and other yemeni leaders visited the exhibition in the company of chinese ambassador chang tsan-ming and exhibition director chen tung. then the yemeni leaders had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador and the exhibition director in the guest room.

the chinese exhibition falls into four sections and covers an area of 1,500 square metres. on display are more than 2,000 exhibits including products of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and photos showing the friendship between the two countries and two peoples.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Leaves Peking on Visit to Britain, France and Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei left here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to britain, france and iran.

with him are 23 others, including his wife hsu han-ping, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry wang tung, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department chou chueh, deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung, as well as staff members, a doctor and pressmen.

seeing them off at the airport were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, m.h. morgan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the british embassy in peking, and his wife, and charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the french embassy here, and his wife.

Delegation of Bank of China and People's Insurance Company of China Concludes Visit to Britain

(NCNA-English London, June 5, 1973)

the delegation of the bank of china and the people's insurance company of china left here today at the conclusion of its friendly visit to britain.

the delegation, which arrived in london on may 14, visited the bank of england, a number of clearing banks and insurance groups, and several british towns.

sung chih-kuang, the chinese ambassador to britain, gave a reception for the visiting delegation on may 30. present were lord limerick, parliamentary undersecretary for trade at the department of trade and industry, b.e. bellamy, undersecretary in the same department, r.m. evans, head of the far eastern department of the foreign office, british bank officials, representatives of insurance companies, as well as leading people in commercial and industrial circles.

Peking Ceremony Welcomes English Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the visiting english table tennis team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. the ceremony was held under the auspices of the chinese table tennis association and was followed by a friendly match between the chinese and english teams.

present were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chen hsien and liang cho-hui, president and vice-president of the chinese table tennis association, charles wyles, leader of the visiting team and president of the english table tennis association, george yates, deputy leader of the visiting team and vice-president of the english table tennis association, and r.c. samuel, first secretary of the british embassy in peking.

the two teams played five men's singles, two men's doubles matches and a women's team match. the 18,000 spectators watched with keen interest the matches between china's world champions hsi en-ting and hu yu-lan against the young english players. among the visitors were 14-year-old andrew barden and paul day, who played an all-out attacking game. in fact, all the six members of the visiting men's team and both players of the visiting women's team played attacking rather than defensive table tennis. their vigorous top-spin drives gained them many points.

nicky jarvis, the english no. 3, lost to china's world men's singles champion hsi en-ting 19-21, 16-21. but karenza mathews, the english no. 1, partnered anita stevenson to beat china's world women's singles champion hu yu-lan and newcomer huang hsi-ping 21-19, 21-19 in a doubles match.

the visitors are a young team, the eldest is 22 and the youngest 14. in addition to world championship participants hsi en-ting, hu yu-lan, tiao wen-yuan and wang wen-hua, china also fielded four young players this evening. they are: hsu ching-min, hu wei-hsin, huang liang and huang hsi-ping.

results:

men's singles: nicky jarvis beat hsu ching-min 15-21, 21-14, 21-17.

tiao wen-yuan beat david fraser 21-12, 21-15.

huang liang beat donald parker 21-15, 21-14.

hsi en-ting beat jarvis 21-19, 21-16.

wang wen-hua beat desmond douglas 21-17, 21-13.

men's doubles:

hsi en-ting and wang wen-hua beat jarvis and douglas 21-19, 21-18.

hu wei-hsin and hsu ching-min beat andrew barden and paul day 16-21, 21-19, 21-10.

women's team match:

hu yu-lan beat stevenson 21-17, 21-8.

huang hsi-ping beat mathews 21-18, 21-17.

mathews and stevenson beat hu yu-lan and huang hsi-ping 21-19, 21-19.

hu yu-lan beat mathews 21-13, 21-10.

a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed at the stadium. the exciting matches drew repeated applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ambassador to China Gives Constitution Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

j.a.w. paludan, ambassador of the kingdom of denmark to china, and madame paludan gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the constitution day of denmark.

present on the occasion were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building, sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, chiao kuan-hua, vice foreign minister, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including yao hsiao-cheng, wang yu-ching, li en-chiu, wang hsiao-yi, chu kai-yin and wang pen-tso.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

Gustav Hertzfeldt, Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China, left his post for home today.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Foreign Diplomats Visit Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of 38 countries in china and their wives returned here today after touring shenyang, fushun, anshan and luta in northeast china's liaoning province from may 28 to june 5 at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry. this was the fourth group of its kind to make such visits this year. the group was accompanied by assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin.

during the visit, they were given a warm welcome and a friendly reception by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the municipal revolutionary committees of the four cities, as well as local people.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LARGE DAMS

Chinese Delegation to International Conference on Large Dams Leaves Peking for Madrid

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

a chinese delegation to the eleventh session of the international conference on large dams left here for madrid by air today. leader of the delegation is professor chang kuang-tou, permanent council member of the chinese hydraulic engineering society.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned chin shih-chu, shih jui-chu, chou min, ai chih-sheng and li hao.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Delegation of Geneva International Union for the Protection of Children Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

the delegation of the geneva international union for the protection of children left here today to tour kwangchow before going home.

the eight-member delegation visited shanghai and nanking before coming to peking on june 2. while in peking, hu sha, leading member in charge of the office of the scientific and educational group under the state council, met with all members of the delegation and had a discussion with them.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Stops Over at Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, June 6, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party made a brief stopover at tehran airport this morning on his way to london.

he was greeted at the airport by issa malek, chief of protocol of the iranian foreign ministry, as well as chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in iran.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Hsieh Hua Meet Japanese Medical Workers' Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honourary president of the china-japan friendship association, and hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with morizo ishidate, leader, yoshio oshima, deputy leader, yoshio kondo, secretary-general, and all members, of the japanese medical workers' friendship delegation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of the peking medical circles, including kuo hsing-kuo, wu huan-hsing, yu tien-min and chin li.

Peking Reception in Honor of Japanese Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

the chinese football association gave a reception here today in honour of the japanese mitsubishi heavy industrial corporation's goodwill football delegation with ookichi saito as its honorary leader, hideo shimada as its leader and shinichi kuroda as its deputy leader.

present were li meng-hua, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chao hsi-wu, leading member of the host association, and chinese football players.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. both chao hsi-wu and ookichi saito expressed the wish that the sports exchanges between the two countries and the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries would grow continuously.

the japanese delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Thanh Nghi

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, met this afternoon in his study at chungnanhai with comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government.

the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere brimming with the fraternal sentiments between the chinese and vietnamese peoples. when comrades le duan, pham van dong and le thanh nghi arrived, chairman mao tightly clasped their hands and embraced them, while warmly welcoming them to china. chairman mao had an extremely cordial and friendly conversation with the vietnamese comrades.

on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, comrade le duan extended warm greetings to chairman mao and gave him an account of the victory won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and of the just struggle they are now carrying on. comrade le duan said: we have shared weal and woe and won the victory together.

chairman mao extended congratulations to the party, government and people of viet nam. he said: viet nam belongs to the vietnamese people, not to the reactionaries in viet nam, still less to imperialism. chairman mao wished them still greater victories in the future.

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrades liang feng, chang teh-wei and tang wen-sheng were present at the meeting.

Chinese Party and Government Leading Comrades Hold Talks with Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

leading comrades of the chinese party and government held talks here this afternoon with the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with revolutionary friendship and militant unity.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were comrades le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien, tran sam, and staff members of the delegation comrades dau ngoc xuan, hoang quoc dung, nguyen hung dinh, pham binh and hoang bao son, as well as ho han, second secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy here.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, keng piao, fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, chang tsai-chien, yuan hua-ping, lu wei-chao, liang feng, chu chuan-hsien and ambassador wang yu-ping.

Chinese Party and Government Leading Comrades Continue Talks with Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

leading comrades of the chinese party and government continued talks here today with the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao and li hsien-nien.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were comrades le duan, pham van dong and le thanh nghi.

Peking Soiree for Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china gave a soiree to warmly welcome the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

accompanying le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien, tran sam and other vietnamese comrades to the soiree were comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping, keng piao, fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, yu sang and ambassador wang yu-ping.

when the distinguished vietnamese guests entered the hall, they were given a long ovation.

the soiree began with the vietnamese number "song of ho chi minh" and the chinese song "hail the great victory of the vietnamese people" presented by the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army and that of the p.l.a. peking units. other items included "viet nam-china", a solo on the vietnamese traditional monochord instrument, the vietnamese song "the path we take", the chinese songs "our fatherland in its new look" and "i love my great motherland", and the song and dance "ode to unity". acrobatic shows with strong national traits were presented by the peking acrobatic troupe. the performances drew enthusiastic applause from the distinguished guests from viet nam and the rest of the audience.

at the end of the soiree, le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades, in the company of chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao and other chinese comrades, went up the stage where they shook hands cordially with the artists and presented them with a basket of flowers in congratulation to their successful performances.

also attending the soiree were vu van can, acting minister of public health of the democratic republic of viet nam, tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam and other vietnamese comrades.

China, Vietnam Sign Executive Plan of Cooperation in Public Health

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

the 1973-1974 executive plan of the agreement of public health cooperation between china and viet nam was signed here today.

chen jen-hung, leading member of the ministry of public health of china, and vu van can, acting minister of public health of viet nam, signed the executive plan on behalf of their respective ministries.

present on the occasion were all members of the viet nam public health delegation, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the vietnamese embassy in peking.

also present were yen chun, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and teng chi-hsiu and hsu shou-jen, leading members of departments concerned.

Premier Pham Van Dong and Other Vietnamese Comrades Visit Peking Motor Vehicle Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, ambassador ngo thuyen, and other comrades on the v.n.w.p. and d.r.v.n. government delegation today visited the peking tungfanghung (the east is red) motor vehicle plant where they were accorded a warm welcome.

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building, accompanied the vietnamese comrades to the plant.

bedecked with red flags and streamers, the tungfanghung motor vehicle plant was today filled with a warm atmosphere of profound friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers. two thousand jubilant workers lined the main road in the plant awaiting the arrival of the distinguished guests. welcoming slogans were put up in every workshop and articles and poems of welcome written by workers were posted on wall newspapers, giving a vivid expression to the profound friendship of the chinese people for the vietnamese people. one worker said: "china and viet nam are linked by rivers and mountains. the friendship between our two peoples will outlast even mountains and rivers."

the whole plant was astir when premier pham van dong and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at about 10:00 a.m. feng ke and other leaders of the plant went up to greet them with warm handshakes while hearty cheers rose from the welcoming crowds over the beating of drums and gongs and songs of viet nam and china from the loudspeakers. waving bouquets and colour streamers, the workers shouted: "a warm welcome to the distinguished vietnamese guests exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation"

while inspecting the workshops producing jeeps, premier pham van dong stopped every now and then to warmly shake hands with the workers and congratulate them on their successes. the workers enthusiastically clapped to the envoys of the heroic vietnamese people and expressed congratulations on the vietnamese people's great victory in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

a welcoming rally took place in the general assembly workshop at the end of the visit. premier pham van dong made a heart-warming speech. he said: viet nam and china are linked by rivers and mountains. the people of the two countries are sisters and brothers by blood. it is our common goal in struggle to oppose imperialism, strive for national liberation and build a socialist new life. referring to the great victory of the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, he declared: "today we have come to join you in the joyous celebration of this victory." "it is our common victory exclamation" he added in chinese.
the workers enthusiastically applauded his speech for a long time and shouted: "the victory of the vietnamese people is also ours exclamation" a worker then took the floor. filled with emotion, he thanked premier pham van dong for bringing the profound friendship of the vietnamese people to the workers. premier pham van dong clasped the worker's hand and raised it overhead amidst thunderous applause.

on behalf of the v.n.w.p. and d.r.v.n. government delegation, premier pham van dong presented the workers with a silk banner. embroidered on the banner is the slogan: "the great friendship and militant unity between the people of viet nam and china is eternal exclamation"

on behalf of all the workers of the plant, feng ke, secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the plant and chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, accepted the banner and expressed heart-felt thanks to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. he said: "the visit by premier pham van dong is a great encouragement to us and it will give an impetus to

our work. we will redouble our efforts in production and support the indochinese peoples and the people all over the world in their just struggle by concrete action."

feng ke presented the vietnamese comrades-in-arms with a model of the jeep produced by the plant.

accompanying the distinguished vietnamese guests to the plant were also lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

Premier Pham Van Dong and Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi Visit Artcraft Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

premier pham van dong, vice-premier le thanh nghi, vice-minister ly ban, ambassador ngo thuyen and other comrades of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam visited the exhibition on art and handicraft here this morning in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-minister chen wei-chi and ambassador wang yu-ping.

when the distinguished vietnamese guests arrived at the exhibition around 10 a.m., they were greeted with hearty welcome by visiting crowds. premier pham van dong, vice-premier le thanh nghi and the other vietnamese guests watched with great interest the exquisite exhibits on display, which include carvings in jade, precious stone and ivory and pieces of art pottery and porcelain, lacquer-ware and embroidery, all tinged with a traditional national flavour.

a musician at the exhibition's section of national musical instruments entertained premier pham van dong and his party with a rendering of the vietnamese song "viet nam-china" on a "cheng", an ancient chinese plucked instrument with 13 strings, as an expression of the friendship between the people of china and viet nam. he also played a folk song of hunan province, "the liuyang river", and the ancient chinese melody "li sao", done on the basis of a famous poem of the same title, a masterpiece by china's earliest great poet chu yuan, who lived in the fourth century b.c. during the period of warring states.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Delegation of National Committee for Physical Culture and Sports Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, June 5, 1973)

the delegation of the national committee for physical culture and sports of romania led by lieutenant general marin dragnea, first vice-president of the committee, wound up its friendly visit to hangchow and left here by train for shanghai this afternoon.

the delegation arrived in hangchow on june fourth after its visit to kwangchow accompanied by li ching-chuan, a leading member of state physical culture and sports commission of china. in the evening, hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, met and feted all members of the delegation.

while in hangchow, the guests visited sports facilities, the silk tapestry factory, a tea producing brigade, and the scenic west lake and places of historical interest. when the guests left hangchow, liu chun-yuan and liu shang-wen, leading members of the chekiang provincial and hangchow municipal committees of physical culture and sports, and sportsmen were present at the station to give the delegation a warm send-off.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Founding Anniversary of PRG of RSVN

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, extending to them the warmest congratulations on the 4th anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the full text of the message reads as follows:

his excellency president nguyen huu tho of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

his excellency president huynh tan phat of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

south viet nam

on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, we wish to extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the fraternal south vietnamese people.

under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the heroic south vietnamese people displayed the valiant and staunch revolutionary spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", persevered in a protracted people's war and finally won a historic victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam impelled the united states and its allies to withdraw all their armed forces from south viet nam, brought the imperialist war of aggression to an end, recognized the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination and opened up favourable prospects for the realization of peace, independence, democracy and unity in viet nam. the struggle and the victory of the vietnamese people are a source of powerful inspiration to the people of china and the whole world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and have set a brilliant example for and made great contributions to the liberation movements of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples throughout the world.

the revolutionary struggle of the south vietnamese people has now entered a new historical stage. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, which is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people, is rallying the broad masses of all strata and carrying on an unremitting struggle for the thorough implementation of all the provisions of the paris agreement, the promotion of national concord, the consolidation and building-up of the liberated areas and the defence of the

fruits of revolution, and is winning continuous new successes. we are convinced that the south vietnamese people, who have been tempered in protracted revolutionary wars, will certainly be able to surmount all difficulties and obstacles, achieve national concord, build a peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous south viet nam and proceed to accomplish the great cause of the peaceful re-unification of the fatherland.

the peoples of china and viet nam are of the same family. we have always supported and helped each other in our long revolutionary struggles. in future, the chinese people will, as always, remain united with the fraternal vietnamese people and continue to support their just cause till complete victory is won exclamation

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, june 5, 1973

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Meets Chinese Journalists in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, at a discussion meeting with chinese journalists here today, described the excellent situation in the struggle of the people of south viet nam since the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". he pointed out that though there was still an arduous and complicated struggle ahead, the people of viet nam would surely win final victory in their struggle for building socialism in the north, achieving independence and democracy in the south and proceeding to bring about the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the ambassador reviewed the history of the south vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: after the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government was born in the flames of

revolutionary struggle in 1969, the people of south viet nam, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government, fought fiercely and won victories of strategic importance, and thus forced u.s. imperialism to sign the paris agreement on viet nam. this is a great victory for the vietnamese people and for all the forces who are fighting for world peace, democracy, independence and progress. this historic victory has provided favourable conditions and laid good foundations for building socialism in north viet nam, carrying out the national-democratic revolution in south viet nam, and proceeding to reunify the fatherland.

describing what he saw and heard during a recent trip back in south viet nam, ambassador nguyen van quang said: since the paris agreement was signed, the people in the areas under the control of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government have engaged in production and reconstruction in a new fighting spirit. working with tremendous enthusiasm, they have grown crops, built water conservancy projects and rebuilt houses on the land seriously ravaged by the enemy. considerable progress has also been made in medical, educational and other work. at the same time, people in these areas have launched an extensive movement demanding that the united states and the saigon regime implement the paris agreement.

the ambassador said: new headway has also been gained in the mass struggles in the cities of south viet nam. the working people in saigon and other cities have raised the slogans for the right to existence and democracy, for a complete end to the war and for the realization of national concord. the forces of all strata against the saigon regime are growing. the disintegration within the ranks of the enemy is developing, the morale of the enemy troops is plummeting and the nguyen van thieu regime is becoming increasingly isolated.

ambassador nguyen van quang strongly condemned the united states and the saigon regime for their flagrant and systematic violation of the agreement. he said, "we firmly demand that they implement all the provisions of the agreement. they must stop their encroachment upon the liberated areas, institute all rights of freedom and democracy, release all the non-military personnel imprisoned by the saigon regime and put into effect the policy for national concord, so that genuine peace can be realized."

in conclusion, ambassador nguyen van quang declared: "the people of south viet nam, who have rich experience in struggle, will constantly strengthen their unity, raise their vigilance, and work hard for the completion of the sacred cause of the peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

peng hua, director of the information department, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and representatives of peking press circles attended the discussion meeting.

also present was nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

Chinese Ambassador to RSVN Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Hanoi, June 5, 1973)

wang jo-chieh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of south viet nam, presented credentials on june 3, 1973 in the r.s.v.n.p.r.g.-controlled area to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, according to g.p.a.

present on the occasion were nguyen thi binh, foreign minister, hoang bich son, vice-foreign minister, nguyen nhu, second vice-departmental director, and le trung nam, acting director of the protocol department, of the r.s.v.n. foreign ministry.

chang ching, second secretary, and an chih-hsin, attache, of the chinese embassy were also present.

ambassador wang jo-chieh left peking for his post on may 28.

Salute to Heroic South Vietnamese People

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial -

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "salute to the heroic south vietnamese people" to greet the 4th anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam (r.s.v.n. p.r.g.). the editorial reads:

today is the 4th anniversary of the founding of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. with immense joy, the chinese people warmly celebrate, together with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms, this glorious festival in an excellent situation in which great victory has been won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and extend to the fraternal south vietnamese people hearty greetings and lofty respects.

the valiant south vietnamese people have waged a protracted hard struggle for national independence and liberation and scored one brilliant victory after another. four years ago, the people of south viet nam established on vast tracts of the liberated land the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. which really represents their own will and aspirations. in the last four years, the south vietnamese people under the staunch leadership of the national front for liberation and the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., and with the powerful support of the compatriots of north viet nam, have unflinchingly and persistently waged a protracted people's war and finally forced the united states of america to stop its war of aggression against viet nam, withdraw all the armed forces of the u.s. and its allies from south viet nam, and pledge to respect the basic national rights of the vietnamese people and the right of self-determination of the south vietnamese people. the dauntless heroism and indefatigable revolutionary spirit displayed by the south vietnamese people in their protracted war of resistance have won high praises from the people the world over. through their valiant struggle and great victory they have contributed tremendously to the current liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples.

the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. was born in the storm of revolution and tested in the glowing flames of war. it represents the interests of the 17 million south vietnamese people and is the really legitimate government of south viet nam. it has won warm support and esteem from the broad masses of the people and increasingly wider sympathy and support from the world and is enjoying a very high prestige. its status has been affirmed in the paris agreement on viet nam signed last january. no body

on earth can deny the following fact that the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. is playing an increasingly greater role in the political life of south viet nam, and all the internal problems of south viet nam must be solved by it and other political forces of south viet nam through peaceful consultation.

the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam holds out prospects for solving the viet nam question in accordance with the national aspirations of the vietnamese people. however, the people in south viet nam are still faced with difficult and complicated fighting tasks. under the leadership of the national front for liberation and the r.s.v.n. p.r.g., they have made unremitting efforts in the past few months in consolidating and building the liberated areas, defending the fruits of revolution and bringing about national concord, independence and democracy in south viet nam. the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. has strictly respected and scrupulously implemented the paris agreement and struggled against violations of it by the saigon administration and the u.s. side. the chinese people resolutely support the solemn stand taken by the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. in the upholding of the paris agreement. we are firmly convinced that strengthening their unity, enhancing their vigilance and persisting in struggle, the people in south viet nam with rich experience of protracted revolutionary struggle are bound to overcome difficulties and obstacles and win still greater victories in their revolutionary struggle ahead.

president ho chi minh, great leader of the vietnamese people, said: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." the chinese people and the vietnamese people always support and help each other. the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has greatly supported and inspired the chinese people. the chinese people always regard it as their bounden internationalist duty to support the vietnamese people in their just struggle and firmly stand together with the people in south viet nam as well as in entire viet nam. it was so in the days of war and it will be so in the new period of revolution. tested in the flames of war of revolution, the friendship and solidarity between the chinese and vietnamese people are unbreakable. such revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity are sure to grow and develop daily.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Ambassador R.L.A.I. Karannagoda Gives Reception for Sri Lanka Badminton Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of the republic of sri lanka to china, and mrs. karannagoda gave a reception at the embassy this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the sri lanka badminton delegation led by srilal perera, president of the sri lanka badminton association.

among the guests were li meng-hua, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chi yu-hua, a leading member of the chinese badminton association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang, mou tso-yun and wang wen-chung, and chinese badminton coaches and players.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. both srilal perera and chi yu-hua expressed the wish that the friendship between the people and sportsmen / of the two countries would develop in depth.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Foreign Minister Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, June 4, 1973)

krister wickman, minister of foreign affairs of sweden, and his party left here for changsha by special plane today. they are being accompanied by ling ching, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, and arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china.

the swedish guests were seen off at the airport by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chang mei-hua and yang hsiao-ping, standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

minister krister wickman and his party arrived in

shanghai from peking on june 3. wang yi-ping gave a banquet in honour of the swedish guests in the evening. at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, wang yi-ping and krister wickman toasted the daily growth of the friendship between the chinese and swedish peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries.

while in shanghai, the swedish guests visited the shanghai machine tool plant and went sightseeng.

Swedish Foreign Minister Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, June 5, 1973)

krister wickman, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of sweden, and his party wound up their friendly visit to hunan province and left here for kwangchow by special plane this afternoon in the company of ling ching, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, and arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china.

the distinguished swedish guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday. in the afternoon they visited shaoshan, the birth place of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and had photographs taken in front of chairman mao's former residence. in the evening they were honoured at a dinner given by shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee.

the guests visited an embroidery plant and a porcelain kiln and saw documentary films "milky way in shaoshan" and "new archaeological discoveries in china" during their stay in hunan.

upon their departure from changsha, the guests were seen off by shang tzu-chin and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Protocol on Dispatch of Chinese Medical Team to Tunisia Signed in Tunis

(NCNA-English Peking, June 6, 1973)

a protocol on sending of a chinese medical team to tunisia was signed in tunis yesterday between the government of the people's republic of china and government of the republic of tunisia, according to a report from that city.

tunisian minister of external affairs mohammed masmoudi and chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments. the signing ceremony proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UNEP Governing Council Session Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, June 5, 1973)

a nine-member chinese delegation to attend the first session of the governing council of the united nations environment programme left here for geneva by air today. it includes representatives pi chi-lung and tung chen, deputy representatives shen shih-lien and chu ke-ping and advisers chu pao-lin and yeh yi-sen.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, wang yi-chih, vice-minister of light industry, and an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND US

William Rogers Meets and Fetes Huang Chen

(NCNA-English Peking June 5, 1973)

William Rogers, Secretary of State of the United States, met and gave a luncheon for Huang Chen, Chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America, on June 4, according to a report from Washington.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Kirin, Shansi and Anhwei Hold Trade Union Congresses and Elect Committees for the General Trade Unions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, June 8, 1973) The 6th Kirin Provincial Trade Union Congress, the 5th Shansi Provincial Trade Union Congress and the 5th Anhwei Provincial Trade Union Congress were held in succession in Ch'angch'un, T'aiyüan and Hofei respectively from May 28 to June 5, and the 6th committee of Kirin Provincial General Trade Union and the 5th committees of Shansi and Anhwei Provincial General Trade Unions were elected. The trade union congresses of the three provinces, taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the guideline, looked back and summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the workers' movement, and discussed the current and future tasks. The congresses were full of vitality, unity and fighting spirit.

Over 1,000 delegates attended each of the three provincial trade union congresses, of whom women comprised about a quarter to a third. Among the delegates were well known labor models and advanced workers, members of workers Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams stationed in schools, engineering and technical personnel, minority nationalities and returned overseas Chinese. Also attending the three provincial congresses as observers were retired veteran workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA commanders and fighters and workers' dependents.

Wang Huai-hsiang, First Secretary of the CCP Kirin Provincial Committee, Hsieh Chen-hua, First Secretary of the CCP Shansi Provincial Committee and Sung P'ei-chang, Secretary of the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee attended the three provincial trade union congresses respectively. Responsible comrades of the provincial Party committee of the three provinces spoke at the congresses. They called on the workers of the whole province to remember firmly the basic line of

the Party for the historical period of socialism, continue to develop deeply the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought seriously and raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, so that in the struggle to develop the fruit of victory from the great proletarian cultural revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, they could bring the role of the working class as the main force fully into play.

They called upon Party committees at various levels to strengthen leadership effectively over the trade unions. Trade unions at various levels must consciously accept and support Party leadership, unite with the broad masses of workers and struggle hard to fulfill various tasks handed them by the Party.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the working people of Kirin, Shansi and Anhwei made enormous contributions in socialist revolution and construction. Particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers of the three provinces, holding high the banner of "It is right to rebel against the reactionaries," crushed together with the people of the whole country the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and heroically defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of workers criticized with extreme revolutionary indignation the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of trying to sabotage the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and protected as well as developed the rich gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The broad masses of workers scored great achievements in implementing the policy of "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." In comparing 1972 with 1965 before the great cultural revolution, total industrial output in Kirin, Shansi and Anhwei all showed a large degree of growth. During this period, steel production in Kirin Province increased by 9.5 times and crude oil production increased by 22.3 times. Steel production in Shansi increased by 140 percent and iron ore production increased by 19 times.

Anhwei Province, which had never produced heavy duty trucks and tractors before could also produce them now. In recent years, by means of tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 6,700 fine workers from these three provinces have joined their own vanguard organization--the Chinese Communist Party, and a number of them have been promoted to leadership posts at various levels. They have become a new rising force in the cadre ranks.

While the provincial trade union congresses of Kirin, Shansi and Anhwei were in session, the whole body of delegates studied seriously the series of directives on trade union work by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and with reference to reality, criticized such fallacies as the theory of the dying out of the class struggle, economism and the negation of Party leadership over trade unions pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in trade union work, and discussed and affirmed the tasks of trade union work.

By means of study and discussion, the delegates further realized that a violent struggle between the two lines had always existed in trade union work. In the historical stage of socialism, the focal point of this struggle was focused on whether or not to lead the masses in conducting a class struggle over the bourgeoisie and whether or not to struggle for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Only by grasping this key link of class struggle and line struggle could the role of trade unions as mighty pillars of proletarian dictatorship be brought into play, and could they become cords for binding the Party to the people and schools for the broad masses of workers to study socialism.

On the basis of the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people, the three provincial general trade unions, through repeated discussions and consultations, elected separately their own committees. After election in the first plenum of the Federation of Trade Unions and approved by the CCP Kirin Provincial Committee, the CCP Shansi Provincial Committee and the CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee, new leadership organs for the three provincial general trade unions came separately into being.

Tsung Hsi-yün (宗希云) was elected Chairman, and Chang Tsung-tao (张宗道), Lou Shu-ch'in (f. 娄淑琴), Hsü Kuan-yüan (徐冠元), Chu Man-hung (f. 朱满红), Li Shu (李树), Tsou Ming-yu (邹明友), Hsü Chin-lien (f. 许今莲) Korean nationality, were elected vice chairmen of the Kirin Provincial General Trade Union.

Wang T'i (王体) was elected Chairman, and Niu Fa-ho (牛发和), Chao T'o (赵拓), Yüan Ch'un-feng (f. 袁春凤), Kuo Ch'ang-fu (郭长夫), Sung Chih-hsien (宋志先), were elected vice chairmen of the Shansi Provincial General Trade Union.

Wu Ts'ung-shu (吴从树) was elected Chairman, and Li Ting-shan (李定山), Hsü Wen-ch'eng (徐文成), Chang Hsiu-ying (f. 张秀英), Sun Shu (孙曙), Chiang Hui-chen (f. 江惠珍) were elected vice chairmen of the Anhwei Provincial General Trade Union.

* * *

NEW CADRES

Actively Foster and Boldly Employ New Cadres

- The CCP Fushun Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary standing committee put new cadres into the three revolutionary movements to train and test themselves, enabling them to continuously upgrade their consciousness and leadership ability of class struggle and line struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 10, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, Shenyang, June 9, 1973) The CCP Fushan Municipal Committee and municipal revolutionary standing committee of Liaoning Province, actively foster and boldly employ new cadres, enabling them to fully develop their active role in the three major revolutionary movements.

Of the leading members of the CCP Fushun Municipal Committee and the Fushun Municipal Revolutionary Standing Committee, 93 percent are new cadres. These new cadres are full of spirit, have a deeper consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and are able to ally themselves intimately with the masses. They integrate themselves with the experienced old cadres, reinforcing each other's weaknesses with each other's merits and together execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, promoting the development of every item of work.

The CCP Fushun Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary standing committee pay very much attention to strengthening the work of fostering new cadres in the leading squad. An important method of their work of cultivation is to put these cadres in the struggle of the masses so as to experience hardship and to know the world, and to let these cadres to train and test themselves in struggle.

A standing committee member of the CCP municipal committee, Wang Ching-sheng, was a car-repairing mechanic in the Western Open Cut Coal Mine. The CCP municipal committee, focusing on the condition of his lack of leadership resources and experience of work at the basic stratum, first let him stay with old cadres in a basic-level unit to do research study, then let him lead a working group to work independently when he was familiar with the overall situation, and after a certain period sent the comrade of the municipal committee, who was chiefly in charge of this cultivation work, to help him to sum up experience, enabling him to quickly upgrade his leadership ability.

Last year, he led a working group to a unit that had more than the usual share of problems. Through extensively carrying out heart-to-heart talks with the masses, family visits and discussion meetings, he realized clearly that the problems of that unit were due to the difference of understanding among the leading members, causing a split between old and new cadres and between the cadres and the masses. So, he organized everybody to run study classes, to study the line of unity for victory of the 9th CCP Congress, thus enabling the reinforcement of revolutionary unity between the leading members of that unit

and the cadres and the masses, and promoting the development of revolution and production. In the course of the struggle, Wang also received training.

Chang Yung-lin, a standing committee member of worker origin, of the municipal revolutionary committee and the second head of the office of the municipal livelihood committee, is in charge of the engineering construction work of the whole municipality. The CCP municipal committee put him in command of the construction work of a medium-sized power station to be completed within three months. He went to live with the workers, study with them, labor with them, discuss with workers and technicians whenever encountering difficulties and together they eventually solved every problem of technical difficulties and finished their assignment before time.

In the course of fostering new cadres, the CCP Fushun Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary standing committee stress on organizing them to seriously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, and to continuously upgrade their theoretical standard of Marxism-Leninism. Besides taking in new cadres to participate in group study activities, the CCP municipal committee has also sent 16 of the 19 new cadres to the reading class and "May 7" cadre schools organized by the province and the municipality. Also, student councillors are dispatched to those cadres with low cultural standard in order to assist them in their study of theory. The concern and loving care of the CCP municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary standing committee greatly upgrade new cadres' self-consciousness to learn. Chung Ming-lan, the standing committee member of the CCP municipal committee and secretary of the CYL municipal committee, always uses her leisure time to study diligently and has now read the six Marxist-Leninist books specified by the Party Central and also read and understood Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. She came from the working class like other cadres in general, with low cultural standards. After study and practice, her ability in politics and work has greatly improved. For the past year, the CCP municipal committee has six times sent her to squad in the basic level and to take charge of the Communist Youth League work of the whole city and the work of revolutionary mass criticism which she accomplished satisfactorily.

The CCP Fushun Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee, following Chairman Mao's teaching concerning "Take care not to let them separate from the masses and production and get them to work," periodically let those cadres that have been selected from the basic stratum to go back to their original units to participate in collective productive labor, enabling them to ally themselves intimately with the masses and to preserve the basic qualities of the laborer. New cadre Chang Ch'un-hua was an assistant in a shop that sold non-staple food products. After becoming a standing member of the municipal revolutionary committee, she spends more than one-third of her time every year back in the shop to participate in labor. In her work, she voluntarily grasps the dirty and tiring activities of the vegetable-selling group, working early and late hours, setting an example for others in every way. After work, she would still start revolutionary mass criticism with everybody, go from house to house to do deep and delicate ideological work. For this she is favorably commented upon by the masses.

* * *

Freely Let New Cadres Temper Themselves and Grow Up Through Practice

by

Li Hai-tsung (黎海宗)
chief of staff of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 10, 1973)

Whether new cadres should be allowed to temper themselves and grow up through practice is essentially a question as to whether they should be dealt with the idea of one dividing into two or whether they are to be trusted. I myself have been confronted with this question.

In March last year, a company was given a difficult assignment of building construction for ware preparation. There the rocks were not solid, rock layers eroded, collapses many, risks big and the place was a notorious "tigor's mouth." The superior level demanded that they had to finish the work before the winter training.

After receiving this assignment, my mind was unsettled for long. Why? Because the company commander of that company was a newly-promoted cadre, lacked qualifications and experience. Could he shoulder this heavy responsibility? Remember the common saying: "Green bamboo sticks cannot carry heavy weights."

Guided by this sort of idea, when work started, I went there to "buttress the army" by arranging engineering programs and setting up safety measures myself, interfering with whatever business that was under the charge of the company commander. Unfortunately at that time, there was work in the regiment that required my presence and this deepened my worry. After some time, my mind still unassured, I went there to investigate. When the company commander saw me, he reported to me in detail how they, insisting on the leadership of proletarian politics, proceeded successfully in the war preparation work, and the concrete measures to maneuver the masses to conquer the problem of collapses. Taking a look at the working site, everything was arranged in order and the engineering work was running smoothly. In all, everything was completely beyond my expectation.

Why is it that my assumption did not conform to the actual situation?

Chairman Mao says: "We must learn to look at problems in their totality," "One-sidedness is the absolutism of thought and the study of problems from the metaphysical point of view."

Studying the teaching of Chairman Mao, I realize that the chief reason for my lack of confidence in the work of this company commander is due to the mischief of metaphysics in my mind. I only saw his weaknesses but failed to see his merits; his youth and want of professional background, but not his passion for his class and his quickness to absorb new things; his immaturity and lack of experience, but not his boldness of thought and deed, his courage

to practice and his ability to continuously upgrade himself. This is very one-sided. Dialectical materialism believes that people can only complete their understanding of objective things through a process of practice and understanding, then practice and understanding again, repeated divers times. The political standard and working experience of any cadre are acquired and raised in the three revolutionary movements.

Take myself for example. Before joining the revolution, I was a poor peasant, little knowing the rationality of revolution. Soon after joining the army, I became a cadre. At that time, I had to lead soldiers to fight and work for the masses and there were really many difficulties since I was poor of ability and experience. Later, under the fostering of the Party and with substantial assistance from superiors, through discipline in revolutionary practice, my political standard and working ability were gradually upgraded. Now, it will definitely obstruct the growth of new cadres if we are still unassured, refusing to give a free hand to their work for their want of professional background and experience.

Having increased my understanding, I turned my unassuredness into assuredness of mind, encouraging that company commander to learn through practice seriously, to work boldly so as to continuously gain new results. In starting building construction, the company commander and other cadres, insisting on taking the line as the key link and fully rousing and depending on the masses, conquered successfully more than 260 collapses and finished the assignment safely and substantially two months ahead of schedule. The superior leading level conferred three grades of merit on that company and its commander.

Through the process of changing my opinion of that company commander, I realized this piece of truth: All old cadres come from new cadres, without "new" there will not be any "old"; experience and inexperience are also opposites. Only by boldly letting new cadres to train themselves in the practice of struggle, timely guiding them, passionately helping them and allowing them to accumulate experience and to grow in the course of work could we cultivate and educate a lot of new cadres and further make our revolutionary enterprise more prosperous.

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RE-EDUCATION OF TEACHERS

Get Deeply Involved in Practice and Serve Agricultural Production with Vigor

- Teachers of the Southwest Agricultural College seriously receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, thus promoting the transformation of their world outlook and at the same time enriching the content of teaching

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 7, 1973)

(HCNA dispatch from Chengtu, June 5, 1973) The Party organization of the Southwest Agricultural College has led teachers to go deep among rural villages to train technical personnel for the communes and brigades and to associate production practice with scientific research in energetically serving agricultural production. In the process of deep involvement in practice, the teachers have stimulated the transformation of their world outlook and also enriched the content of teaching.

Since last year, the teachers of this agricultural college have successively gone deep into Nanch'ung, Ipin, Tahsien, Mienyang, Neichiang, Chiangchin, Chungking and other areas. Under the leadership of local Party committees and in cooperation with fraternal units, they have conducted special training classes of various types for over 80 terms. Over 9,300 backbone technicians are trained for the rural communes and brigades. In the course of running training classes, the teachers linked theory with practice, seriously summed up the wealth of practical experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants, popularized advanced techniques and also learned a great deal themselves.

When operating a training class for sericulture cadres in the area of Nanch'ung, the teachers of the Sericultural Department of the Agricultural College arranged for the students to learn the advanced bud-grafting technique for mulberry trees. When the students got back to their jobs, they energetically popularized this technique. This raised the mulberry tree grafting efficiency in the whole area four or five times. In the course of study and popularization, the poor and lower-middle peasants drew on their rich and vivid practical experience to help the teachers in overcoming the defects resulting from the previous practice marked by the separation of theory from reality. In the past, the teachers of the sericultural department did raise the point that mulberry bud-grafting, unlike fruit tree bud-grafting, must be done with the skin turned inside out to let the insertion reach the wood. But why was this the proper approach? The reasons why were not clearly spelled out. Only after practice with the poor and lower-middle peasants was it realized that the key lay in the "mammary glands" of a mulberry tree.

In conducting sericulture training classes, the teachers also found that after many experiments, some poor and lower-middle peasants had worked out a "simple and easy grafting method." This method allows a saving in both labor and buds. The survival rate is high. The technique is simple and easy and

can be easily grasped by the masses. It speeds up the realization of the aim toward good mulberry trees. This easy and simple grafting method was never recorded in books in the past. The teachers humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants while making an analysis and study of the structural materials of plants and the principles of grafting. This was to help toward summing-up and improvement. At last, the technique was added to teaching materials to enrich teaching content.

Since last year, teachers of the Southwest Agricultural College have also associated production practice with the handling of 34 items of scientific research, with some achievements scored.

To solve the problem of rapid recovery of fertility for double-cropping rice fields, teachers of the Soil and Agro-Chemical Department conducted an experiment with the cultivation of green manure in east Szechwan. Green manure plants grown in Ch'angshou hsien, east Szechwan, several years ago did poorly, output being low. Through investigations, they found the reason was that the area of east Szechwan was relatively poorly equipped with irrigation facilities and was a newly cultivated area lacking in the experience about the breeding and multiplication of nodule bacteria. Therefore, the teachers experimented with cultivation in the Tuchou area of this hsien to help the masses grasp the features of green manure. They seriously studied what seeds were good for what kind of soil and improved irrigation facilities and the method of breeding and multiplication of nodule bacteria. As a result, every mow yielded 4,000 or 5,000 catties of green manure, output more than double that of the general newly-cultivated area.

The teachers of the agricultural department put the focus of scientific research on the cultivation of fine strains of main agricultural crops. In the course of cultivation, such new techniques as male sterility, radiation breeding, etc., were adopted. After being popularized in the neighboring villages, the "092" fine wheat species cultivated by them along with the farm of Chiangpei hsien showed such advnatages as resistance to lodging, full and fat ears, etc.

For over one year, in energetically serving agricultural production, teachers of the Southwest Agricultural College have seriously received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They have stimulated the transformation of their world outlook and strengthened their feeling for workers and peasants. Many teachers feel as urgently the needs of poor and lower-middle peasants as the latter do themselves and think what the poor and lower-middle peasants think. With enthusiasm, they serve the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Once, the silkworms bred by a production team of Lunglin commune of Wusheng hsien suffered poisoning from insecticides. Young silkworms covering an area of some 60 square meters were threatned with death. On hearing this, the teachers of the agricultural college rushed in the teeth of pouring rains to the scene and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in adopting various

methods to counter-act the poison in the young silkworms. After over two days of emergency aid, 80 percent of the young silkworms were saved. These silkworms chalked up a relatively high cocoon output. This practical act on the part of the teachers won the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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PUBLICATIONS

Another Batch of Books of Literature and Art Published in Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 7, 1973)

(HCNA dispatch from Peking, June 4, 1973) Another batch of books of literature and art has been successively published by the People's Liberature Publishing House and the Fine Arts Publishing House recently.

Among the newly published books of literature and art are a book-length novel "Seething Mountains" (2nd volume) portraying the violent two-class and two-line struggle on the industrial front during the resist-US and aid-Korea period; a prose collection "Pearly Songs," reflecting the current thriving and bustling scene on the agricultural front; a collection of poems, "The Blue Sea Horizon" depicting life in the armed forces; a poem and song collection "New Songs of Military Reclamation" reflecting the life of reclamation fighters; and a collection of revolutionary stories "Flying Soldiers Over the Shallow Water."

Of the newly published literary reading matter, some works also reflect the life of youth and children, among them the medium-length novels "Red Rain" and "Red Tassels Over the Battlefield," and a collection of short novels, "Daughters of the Sea."

In line with the unfolding of mass recreational activities, the People's Literature Publishing House has also published a number of song and dance and ch'ü-i (曲艺) in a special series or in single copies. In the "Little Book Collection on Musical Knowledge of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers," several kinds of books recommending the presentation and playing methods for pi-pa, Chinese lutes, pan-hu have also been published.

Of the recent published works of foreign literature are Gorki's "Childhood" and Kobayashi's "Village At the End of the Marsh" that met with the Chinese readers for the first time. The new Chinese version of Gorki's "Mother," Sui-la-fei-mo-wei-chih's (绥拉菲摩维支) "Iron Current," Kobayashi's "Absentee Landlords," etc., will also soon be published.

Concerning contemporary works of foreign literature, after the publication of "Collection of Short Novels of the South of Vietnam," "Collection of Laotian Short Stories," "Collection of Cambodian Correspondence" and "Collection of Albanian Short Novels," collections of selected Vietnamese and Korean literary works are also being organized for publication. At present, already published is "Vietnamese Short Novel Collection."

In regard to fine arts, the People's Fine Arts Publishing House has published a batch of pictorial booklets, comic strips, collections of poems and pictures and single-sheet pictures. Last year, a selection of graphic art pieces at the National Fine Arts Exhibition was published. A selection of Chinese paintings and oil paintings is also soon to be published. In addition,

selected for publication are two sets of works by worker-peasant-soldier spare-time fine arts workers, "Selected Pictures of Luta Workers" and "Selected Pictures of Hu Hsien Peasants."

The adolescents and children take to comic strips which from content to form have been made richer and more colorful. The People's Fine Arts Publishing House has recently published around 20 kinds of serial cartoons, among them movie serial comic strips, "Attack the White Tiger Regiment by Strategy," poems with illustrations "Chang Sze-te," Chinese painting serial sketches, "Before and After the Violent Rainstorm," serial cartoons "Fishing" and "Battle Horse Sprinting" drawn with the use of black and white as a way of expression. "Little Dark Eel Swims in the Big Sea" presented in the form of comic strips imparts relevant scientific knowledge to the adolescents and children.

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URBAN PARTY COMMITTEE

Urban Party Committee Must Strengthen Leadership Over Agriculture

- CCP Kochiu Municipal Committee seriously and consistently implements the general guideline for developing the national economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 8, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) The CCP Kochiu Municipal Committee of Yunnan Province seriously and consistently implements the general policy of "agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" to develop the national economy, correctly handles the relationship of farming, light industry and heavy industry, strengthens Party leadership over farming, develops farming, promotes industry, manages industry well, supports farming and initiates the wholesale development of every trade. In 1972, the total grain production increased 30 percent compared to the previous year. There is bigger development in forestry, pasturing, secondary productions and fishing. With raised quality, increased variety of products and lowered cost of production, industrial production continues to increase. Last year, the total industrial output of the whole municipality exceeded the quota of national planning before time, increasing 16 percent against the previous year.

After the inauguration of the new municipal Party committee of Kochiu, there have been many discussions on how to handle the relationship between farming and industry. Some comrades believe that since farming is the foundation of national economy, they must gather main efforts to grasp farming and through grasping farming to promote the development of industry, trades and business; some comrades believe that since Kochiu is an industrial city and industrial products are many times more valuable than agricultural produce, they should concentrate on grasping industry. Should an industrial city grasp farming? Through studying and grasping the historical experience of our municipality, everybody then correctly understands.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some commanding comrades, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, always believed that "it is better to get a ton of metals than a ton of rice for metals cost many times more" and thus neglected agriculture. On the strength of leadership, only one of the nine standing members of the municipal committee was in charge of farming. On the use of land and labor, farming had to follow industry.

At that time, there were 72 streams in Kasha commune, a large number of which were dammed for industrial use in the city turning more than a thousand mow of irrigated fields near Weichiang brigade into arid land. Farming production proceeded slowly and industrial development was also affected.

Practical experience proves that farming is the basis upon which industry and other business rely. If farming cannot go up, industry and other business will also be unable to go up; even if they can temporarily, they

still would fall. Members of the municipal committee must also establish the idea of farming as foundation and strengthen leadership of farming before they can make industrial and agricultural production develop wholly and promote work of every trade and business.

To unify the understanding of cadres and the masses of the whole municipality, members of the municipal committee deeply carry out line education among every trade and business and maneuver the masses to severely criticize the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i so that everybody will realize from the intensity of line struggle the importance of farming as foundation.

Having united understanding, every one, the high and the low, vigorously grasp farming. Municipal committee members grasp themselves, other standing committee members relate themselves to a basic point of the rural village and go to the village to investigate. This enables joint planning with consideration of every aspect and reasonable arrangement of manpower, resources and finance and guarantees the adequacy of labor force on the first line of farming and the interference of money, materials and equipment of farming.

In recent years, more than ten factories and mines and 60 neighbor factories have been built in the municipality without drawing any labor force from farming but depending on unearthing the potential strength of the industry and organizing idle people in the street to run factories. In the use of water, mining industry reasonably arrange production, using more in rainy season and less in the dry season and planting season to safeguard farming. In the use of land, construction of factories, roads and open mines would try as far as possible not to occupy farm lands. Some mines, in carrying out open-cut mining, one must unavoidably occupy farm lands but immediately after mining, these lands would be re-fertilized and returned to production teams.

To strengthen support for farming, the CCP municipal committee organize big discussion of "what will trade and business do as agriculture develops?" to destroy continuously the false ideas of "supporting agriculture brings disadvantages," "supporting agriculture is none of our concern," etc., to upgrade the understanding of the broad mass of cadres and people in every trade and business and to strengthen the support of farming.

According to its own conditions, every trade and every business set up concrete regulations and measures to serve agriculture, giving priority to production of products that support farming, engineering work that supports farming, transportation of materials for farming purposes, supply of commercial products that support farming and crediting of money for farming. For a year, the delivery of materials for farming by the transport department of the municipality has increased largely, totalling 31.7 percent of the products transported in the whole year.

The CCP municipal commerce department also places serving farming industry as its top priority from the variety of products traded, items of service, form of buying and selling, locations, to the system of procedure and hours of service. Commercial staffers in the city do good work in the shops and at the same time

deliver goods to the mountains and the countryside and assist commune teams to develop secondary production. In one year they have done outdoor service more than one million man-times and are praised by poor and lower-middle peasants as good rear servicemen.

In supporting farming, the CCP municipal committee fully utilizes the ability of industry to lead, grasp some key questions that affect farming and organize industrial strength to solve them one by one. They observe the teaching of Chairman Mao regarding "the fundamental future of agriculture lies in mechanization," strengthen the leadership of producing agricultural machines and help every commune to build repair factories of agricultural machines. With the development of production of agricultural machines, the area of mechanized farming has quickly increased. Small power stations have increased to 72 and electricity used by agriculture more than 3,000 watts. Right now, two-thirds of the production teams have realized mechanization or semi-mechanization of threshing and grinding.

The CCP municipal committee also regards solving the problem of waste gas, waste water and rubbish that endanger farming an important point in the effort of industry to support farming and rouse factories, mines and union workers to solve the problem of the "three wastes."

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CULTURAL RELICS

Pay Attention To the Collection and Preservation of Cultural Relics

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 7, 1973)

Following the development of socialist construction, still more cultural relics and old tombs have been discovered and cultural materials in large quantities have continued to be unearthed. Leaderships at various levels attach great importance to the discovery, preservation and collection of these cultural materials, and definite achievements have been scored. However, there are some units and a small number of comrades in our hsien who in the past has not attached enough attention to this work, and because of that, it could not be properly carried out.

Cultural materials are an important cultural heritage of our country, and they are data the study of history and cultural science could not do without. They play an important role in socialist revolution and construction, and because of that, the serious preservation and active collection of cultural materials have become significantly more important.

Since last year, our hsien Party committee has strengthened leadership over this work, promulgated regulations on cultural materials to the broad masses of cadres and people, publicized the significance of placing cultural materials in the service of proletarian politics and the knowledge of cultural materials, and used them as teaching materials for carrying out education in dialectical materialism, historical materialism and class struggle on the broad masses of cadres and people to raise higher their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

Last spring, workers belonging to the construction company of our hsien discovered two Han tombs, and reported them at once to the hsien cultural group and the provincial cultural group. After excavation, a number of bamboo scripts possessing important historical and scientific value were uncovered.

For the sake of placing the preservation and collection of cultural materials on a more solid and reliable foundation, our hsien has also organized a three-in-one general inspection leadership group consisting of cadres, the masses and cultural materials workers. Some of the cultural material units have universally set up cultural material preservation and administration groups, and succeeding in not damaging existing cultural materials and collecting and preserving newly discovered cultural materials properly.

- The Cultural Group of Linyi Hsien
Revolutionary Committee, Shantung Province

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PRIMARY SCHOOLS

"K'angta Primary Schools" in Shenyang Municipality Continue To Consolidate and Improve

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) "K'angta primary schools" of Shenyang municipality were set up in 1970. At that time, there were more than 63,000 children of school age requiring schooling, but the public-run primary schools were unable to meet this demand. In accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao calling for the running of schools by the people collectively, the broad masses of people in the whole municipality whipped up a mass upsurge for running schools, and by making do with what was available, set up more than 1,700 "K'angta primary school" classes in only 20 days, and enable all the school-age children to go to school.

For the past several years, there has been a very great development in the "K'angta primary schools" of Shenyang municipality. Scattered over 513 streets in the whole municipality, they covered more than 2,000 residential lanes. At present, there is a total of 4,009 classes of the "K'angta primary schools" with over 144,000 students.

Party organizations at various levels in Shenyang municipality attach extremely great importance to the consolidation and improvement of the "K'angta primary schools." In accordance with the instructions of the municipal Party committee, the municipal educational department has in succession called seven experience exchange meetings over the past several years to popularize the advanced experience of the more than ten "K'angta primary schools."

Leadership comrades of the Party committee for Tuanchiehlu commune in Shenho ch'ü and Chunghualu commune in Hop'ing ch'ü regularly go among the people to help with the solving of actual problems appearing in schools run by the masses. For the sake of improving the quality of teaching, they also personally take part in attending classes and lesson preparation activities, and also study how to attend socialist cultural lesson well together with the teachers.

At present, Party organizations of various ch'ü, communes and streets have all strengthened leadership over the "K'anta primary schools," and they have succeeded in not being squeezed out no matter how heavy the work and always having someone in charge of the grasping no matter how busy the work. There are special people in charge of the work of "K'angta primary schools" in every ch'ü and commune, and leadership groups for "K'angta primary schools" are set up universally in every street.

In the course of consolidating and improving the "K'angta primary schools," Party committees of the various ch'ü and communes have been actively training teachers. Of the more than 5,000 teachers of "K'angta primary schools" in the whole municipality some are workers, some are educated young people and some are workers' dependents. They love passionately the cause of education of the Party, and their revolutionary activism is very high. However, as the cultural

level of some of the teachers is rather low and they also lacked teaching experience, there is an urgent need for making improvement. While carrying out ideology and line education on them, Party organizations and leading educational departments at all levels are at the same time organizing them and the public-run primary school teachers to help and learn from one another.

For the past several years, there has been a great improvement in the political awareness and vocational level of the teachers in the "K'angta primary schools." Some 20 of the teachers have joined the Party and 587 have joined the League. A large number of them has been cited as advanced teachers of the municipality and the ch'ü. The majority are able to prepare lessons and hold classes independently, and there is an improvement in the quality of teaching. Recently, the educational department of the municipality in carrying out an investigation on the quality of study over 13,000 second-year students in the "K'angta primary schools" belonging to 15 communes, discovered a greater improvement in the political and ideological awareness of the students, and more than 80 percent of them were excellent in their studies.

When "K'angta primary schools" were first established, conditions were rather poor. With support and assistance from all quarters, the "K'angta primary schools" at present have already over 3,300 classrooms, of which nearly 200 were built by the masses themselves. Regarding some of the classrooms with very poor conditions, steps have been taken to fix and repair them gradually. They have also mobilized the masses to use their own hands in solving the problem of 33,000 sets of tables and chairs, and there has been a great improvement in school installations.

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LITTLE RED SOLDIERS

Chinese Little Red Soldiers Acting Troupe

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 7, 1973)

a well-known little red soldier theatrical troupe in the chaoyang district of nanking has composed and performed 150 songs, dances, pieces of music and other forms and given 500 performances in the past three years and more. their audience includes workers, members of rural people's communes, armymen and children and friends from over 50 countries and regions. each of the urban districts and rural counties under nanking municipality has such a little red soldier troupe.

founded during the great proletarian cultural revolution, this troupe is composed of 56 pupils selected from 41 primary schools. the average age of the performers is ten and a half; 30 of them are girls and 26 are boys. they are now studying together in a primary school where teachers of music, singing and dancing, coach them.

their items are drawn from children's life and the heroic deeds of workers, peasants and soldiers. included are selections from model revolutionary peking operas. during holidays and weekends the children perform in factories, mines, villages and army units.

the little red soldier organization in chinese primary schools admits pupils from seven to 13 years of age who are outstanding in ideology and study. little red soldiers run their own newspapers, and form study groups and acting troupes after school.

the little red soldier acting troupe of the chaoyang district portrays the warm love of children in new china for the party and chairman mao. in the dance "red sun rises from the east", the children wave coloured streamers and in song and dance describe how happy the children are in socialist china. when the troupe heard that some p.l.a. navymen were repairing a steam ship in which chairman mao once sailed, its members rushed there despite the biting winter wind and performed on the deck for the navymen.

this children's troupe is guided by workers, peasants and soldiers. the school party organization often arranges for them to do physical labour in factories and people's communes and asks former red armymen, veteran workers and former poor peasants to tell them the history of the chinese revolution. the boys and girls are taken to exhibitions which show how the landlords brutally exploited and oppressed the peasants in old china. this helps the children understand the

principles of the revolution and deepens their proletarian feelings.

the dance "song of the yangtze bridge at nanking" was choreographed with the aid of the bridge builders. the double-decker, double-track nanking yangtze river bridge project opened to traffic on january 1, 1969. after the troupe's establishment in august of that year, teachers took the children to discuss with the bridge builders how to portray this bridge. dance movements were designed by pooling the ideas of the workers. later little red soldiers went to perform the item for the bridge maintenance workers.

when a fifth grade pupil worked under the guidance of a veteran worker in a leather goods factory, she wondered why the worker was so conscientious in doing a job which she thought was simple and did not involve any skill. the girl was not very careful and her work was not up to standard. the worker told her gently that even such a simple job was significant in socialist construction. the worker's high sense of responsibility taught her how important it is to be meticulous in study and every other job. the troupe's items "little red soldiers set up a carpentry group" and "in a vegetable garden" show how they foster the communist qualities of warm love for labour and the collective.

prior to a performance, a former red armyman told the little red soldiers how some children cooperated with militia men in destroying the enemy during the liberation war. the little red soldiers in the "sword dance" attacked the "enemy" with a vigour that won warm applause.

the children learn from the p.l.a.'s tradition of hard work and plain living. they wash their own clothes, sew on buttons and repair small stage props and walk to where they are performing, whenever practical. some children carry small needle-and-thread kits to help others.

many little red soldiers come from the families of the working people. the mother of two children in the troupe is a worker. seeing her son and daughter perform, she recalled how she went begging as a child with her mother and picking up discarded vegetables. she often contrasts how differently the two generations live and encourages her children to serve the people heart and soul and become good successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARD

Northeast China Glassware Factory Controls Silicon Dust

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 7, 1973)

the talien glassware factory in northeast china's liaoning province has checked silicosis, a lung disease produced by the inhalation of fine silicon particles, thanks to the concerted efforts by the factory leadership and the workers.

the factory's workshop to prepare raw material, laden with air-borne silicon dust in the past, is now clean and bright. the density of the dust is 0.5 mg. per cubic metre, 1.5 mg. below state requirements.

the glassware factory was set up half a century ago. at that time the workers did back-breaking labour in very bad working conditions. the mill house was shrouded in a fog of silicon dust, the density of which came to more than 1,160 mg. per cubic metre. most of the workers fell victims to silicosis and many died.

led by the factory party organization after liberation, the workers pooled their efforts to control the silicon dust. as a result, the dust density in the raw material preparation workshop was reduced to 3.7 mg. per cubic metre. but this still did not meet the state level.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the factory leadership resolved to improve the situation and made investigations in the workshop. a silicon dust control group composed of cadres, workers and technicians was formed and after repeated experiments evolved a wet-grinding method to replace dry grinding so as to reduce the dust concentration in the air.

in the mass technical innovations campaign a dozen work processes in the raw material preparation workshop were mechanized. this freed workers from heavy manual labour and raised work efficiency. output of the workshop in 1972 was double that in 1966, a peak year.

SPORTS

PLA Ball Game Tournaments Come to End

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 7, 1973)

a basketball and a table tennis tournament by the chinese people's liberation army concluded in this city recently after 13 days of sterling matches. the men's basketball team of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the women's basketball team of the p.l.a. peking units finished first and the men's and women's teams of the air force took first place in table tennis.

in line with chairman mao's instructions on physical culture and sports work, the 22 participating teams implemented the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and showed fine sportsmanship. an atmosphere of learning and mutual help prevailed in the playing arenas. as the women's basketball team of the general logistics department were new-comers their counterparts from the p.l.a. nanking units had joint practice sessions with them and offered technical guidance to help them improve. competing teams often got together to sum up experience after matches.

the table tennis tournament also included five men's and women's individual events and boys' and girls' singles competition.

FARM PRODUCE

Farm Produce Rises in East China Region

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 7, 1973)

self-reliance, hard work and scientific farming have ensured the suchou region in east china's kiangsu province stable and high yields despite drought or waterlogging. the people learned from tachai, china's pace-setter in agriculture, and achieved a grain output averaging 7.5 tons per hectare in the last four years.

there was bad weather last year, but grain output still exceeded 8.25 tons per hectare, and the region delivered 1.1 million tons to the state. output of oil-bearing crops, vegetables, silk cocoons and marine products all increased, and more pigs were raised.

members of the yuehhsi commune in wuhsien county removed more than 2,000 mounds and dug 165 new drainage and

irrigation ditches to free 95 per cent of their land from drought and waterlogging. grain yield in 1972 topped 13.5 tons per hectare, more than double the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the rugged land of the huahsi brigade of the huashih commune used to cause difficulty in irrigation and drainage. the brigade has used 220,000 mandays in the past few years to turn more than 1,300 small plots of land into 400 rectangular tracts that give high and stable yields. the brigade last year harvested 15 tons of grain per hectare after conquering bad weather.

some 7,000 million cubic metres of earth-and-stone work have been moved in the suchou region in the past few years to build 8,300 kilometres of river and lake dykes and 3,300 small and medium-sized electric pumping stations.

seed farms and plant disease and insect pest control centres have been set up in all counties, and farming technique dissemination centres in all communes. each brigade has a agricultural technique scientific research group, and each production team a peasant agro-technician. guided by the regional scientific research institute, these centres and groups composed of technicians, cadres and veteran peasants carry out scientific experiments to improve farming on a mass scale.

after years of sustained effort, members and cadres of the lungchiao brigade in wuhsien county succeeded in growing three successive crops a year instead of two. dozens of seed strains were tested to select the ones that suit the locality. grain yield reached 15 tons per hectare in 1971 and as high as 16.2 tons in 1972.

cadres from the regional down to the commune level devote most of their energies to agriculture. in the last few years, they visited more than 4,000 brigades and encouraged them to catch up with the 20 advanced brigades which had distinguished themselves in the movement to learn from tachai.

at the same time, the party leadership at various levels has mobilized industrial and other departments in the region to support agriculture. the value of industrial products for agricultural use accounted for 35.2 per cent of the region's gross industrial output last year, a 15.8 per cent increase over 1970.

every county now has small factories or mines that serve agriculture. farm machinery repair centres have been set up in counties, communes and brigades. the region now has eight times as many tractors as in 1969. irrigation and drainage, threshing, insecticide spraying and food and fodder processing have been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Football Team Leaves Albania for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 6, 1973)

the middle school students' football team of china led by li tung-min left here for home yesterday following its successful friendly visit to albania.

among those seeing the chinese team off at the airport was azis tahiri, vice-chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee.

also present was counsellor of the chinese embassy hsia hsiu-feng.

the chinese footballers visited tirana, gjirokastra and other districts. altogether, they played 12 friendly matches with the albanian national youth team and other district youth teams and learned valuable experiences from their albanian comrades.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Foreign Minister Arrives in London

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 6, 1973)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to britain.

sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and lady douglas-home, sir john addis, british ambassador to china, r.m. evans, head of the far eastern department of the foreign and commonwealth office, and other british government officials were at the airport to welcome the foreign minister and his party and then accompanied them to the residence.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, and comrade chang ju, counsellor hu ting-yi, military attache shih hsin-jen and other diplomats from the chinese embassy were present at the airport.

present were also representatives of the overseas chinese residing in britain.

foreign minister chi peng-fei made a statement to the press at the airport. he said "it is a great honour for me to have the opportunity of visiting the united kingdom at the kind invitation of sir alec douglas-home, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

"the chinese and british peoples are friendly to each other. in recent years, the relations between our two countries have been developing through the joint efforts of both sides. exchanges in various fields and contacts between the people of various circles have been steadily increasing. i am glad of the opportunity provided by my present visit of an exchange of views with british leaders on the relations between our two countries and the international issues of common interest. i hope my visit will be conducive to the further growth of the good relations between china and the united kingdom and the friendship between the chinese and british peoples."

the chinese foreign minister said: "on my arrival in this world-famous city, i would like to convey the chinese people's greetings to the people of london of all circles and the entire british people."

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to French President

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 6, 1973)

tseng tao, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of france, presented his credentials to president georges pompidou at the elysee this afternoon.

after receiving the credentials, president pompidou had a friendly conversation with ambassador tseng tao.

present on the occasion were michel jobert, french foreign minister; edouard balladur, secretary general at the elysee; general thenoz, chief of the military household of the president; jean-bernard raimond, foreign affairs counsellor of the president; and jean-paul angles, chief of protocol of the french foreign ministry.

tien chih-tung and tsao kuei-sheng, counsellors of the chinese embassy to france, were also present.

ambassador tseng tao arrived here on june 2.

Former French Prime Minister and Madame Jacques Chaban-Delmas Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

former french prime minister jacques chaban-delmas and madame chaban-delmas and the members of his party left here by air this morning to tour southern parts of china before leaving for home.

they are being accompanied by chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

while in peking the french guests visited an army unit, a university, a hospital, scenic spots and historical monuments.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Returns from Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

the six-member chinese journalists' delegation led by pan fei, a leading member of the "people's daily" and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, returned here by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to italy.

the delegation also paid a friendly visit to britain and the federal republic of germany.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of the press circles in the chinese capital and departments concerned chen chun, miao hai-ling, peng hua, chen shu-sui, lo hui-yu and tang chung-pu.

present were m.j. richardson, second secretary of the british embassy in china and ulrich meyer, counsellor of the embassy of the federal republic of germany in china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Exhibition Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 6, 1973)

the chinese delegation in charge of the unearthed chinese relics which are to be exhibited in japan arrived in tokyo this evening. the delegation is led by wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data.

it was welcomed at the airport by kenzo nakajima, director general, bon shiraishi and torao miyakawa, standing directors, and norio shirato, secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and other members of the sponsor organization. seimin miyazaki, director general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) was also there to welcome the visitors.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and other officials of the chinese embassy were also at the airport.

kenzo nakajima made the welcoming speech at the airport, to which wang yeh-chiu suitably replied.

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation's Goodwill Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the visiting japanese mitsubishi heavy industrial corporation's goodwill football delegation at the peking workers' stadium this evening.

the ceremony was held under the auspices of the chinese football association and was followed by a friendly match between the visiting team and the liaoning provincial team. the visitors won 3:1.

present were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese football association, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, ookichi saito, honorary leader of the visiting delegation, hideo shimada and shinichi kuroda, leader and deputy leader of the delegation, yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and mrs. hayashi, and minister kensuke yanagiya of the japanese embassy.

the stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan. the match aroused keen interest from the 100,000 spectators who cheered both sides despite a driving rain.

the mitsubishi team is one of the best in japan. it has an average age of 25.5 years. among the 17 players of the visiting team, five are members of the japanese national team. they played a 3-3-4 formation with four backs defending the goalmouth. the liaoning provincial team with an average age of 24 is one of china's first division teams. it played a 4-2-4 formation this evening.

both teams played a fast attacking game from the opening whistle. liaoning scored the first goal and mitsubishi drew level 1:1 before half-time.

competition was keener after the interval. the visitors scored their second goal 17 minutes after play. the liaoning team swung into attack and took several shots which missed the goal narrowly. rain began to pour down at this juncture but the enthusiasm of the spectators was not dampened. they applauded every good shot. the liaoning team kept on attacking but a surprise attack from the right wing gave mitsubishi its third goal three minutes from time.

among leading members of chinese departments concerned present to watch the friendly match were chang lien-hua, wang to, wei ming and wang wen-chung.

Hideji Kawasaki and Wife Give Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

hideji kawasaki, former diet member of the liberal democratic party of japan, and his wife gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

present at the banquet were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned liu hsi-wen, chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua and ching pu-chun.

all the members of the delegation led by hideji kawasaki, japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, other diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy here, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, atiended.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. in their toasts, mr. hideji kawasaki and president liao cheng-chih expressed the ardent hope that the friendship between the people of japan and china would live on from generation to generation.

mr. and mrs. kawasaki and the delegation he is leading will leave peking tomorrow to tour shanghai and elsewhere before going home.

liu hsi-wen, a leading member in charge of the chinese office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, met and feted mr. and mrs. kawasaki and the delegation he is leading on june 4.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Journalist Group Returns from Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

a group of chinese journalists headed by li yen-nien, a leading member of the international news department of the hsinhua news agency, returned here by plane this afternoon after a friendly visit to ten latin american countries.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the peking press circles and departments concerned miao hai-ling, chen chun, peng hua and shen ting-yi.

the group set off on the trip in mid-january this year. it visited jamaica, venezuela, guyana, trinidad and tobago, panama, costa rica, el salvador, colombia, ecuador and peru. the group was received by government leaders of these countries and was accorded warm hospitality by press and cultural circles and friendly personages.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Delegation of Bank of China and People's Insurance Company of China Arrives in Beirut

(NCNA-English Beirut, Jun. 6, 1973)

a delegation of the bank of china and the people's insurance company of china arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to lebanon. the delegation is led by keng tao-ming, deputy general manager of the bank of china and general manager of the people's insurance company of china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by people of the lebanese banking and insurance circles and chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming.

lebanese foreign minister abou hamad received and had a friendly conversation with all members of the chinese delegation this morning.

the delegation called on elias sarkis, governor of the bank of lebanon, the same day.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Malaysia, Thailand, Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

a table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china left here by air today on a friendly visit to malaysia, thailand and burma.

leader of the delegation is chuang tse-tung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation and vice-president of the chinese table tennis association; deputy leaders are cheng jui-sheng, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and kuan tai, a leading member of the yunnan provincial branch of the all-china sports federation.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li meng-hua, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, and table tennis coaches and players.

on hand were u myo aung, first secretary of the burmese embassy in peking, and his wife.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Economic-Trade Exhibition Opens in Nouakchott

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jun. 6, 1973)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened this afternoon in nouakchott, capital of the islamic republic of mauritania.

maloum ould braham, mauritanian minister of transport, handicrafts and tourism cut the ribbon for the exhibition. hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs, ahmed ould bah, president of the supreme court, and other high-ranking officials of mauritania attended the ceremony.

wang peng, chinese ambassador to mauritania, and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

accompanied by ambassador wang peng and sun fu-chung, head of the chinese exhibition delegation, the mauritanian guests visited the exhibition. after the visit, mauritanian minister braham had a cordial and friendly talk with sun fu-chung.

in the evening, wang peng and sun fu-chung gave a reception for the opening of the exhibition. present were abdoul aziz sall, secretary for information and organisation and leading member of the permanent committee of the national political bureau of the mauritanian people's party, hamdi ould mouknass, mauritanian minister of external affairs, diaramouna soumare, minister of finance and commerce, and maloum ould braham, minister of transport, handicrafts and tourism as well as some foreign diplomatic envoys.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

diaramouna soumare, mauritanian minister of finance and commerce, received sun fu-chung on may 24.

sun fu-chung arrived here on may 1.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Assistant Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chih Meets Guests from the Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

chang wen-chin, chinese assistant foreign minister, and cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau met here this afternoon with guests from the netherlands van rosmalen, chief-editor of "elsevier's weekblad", and political commentator hiltermann and his wife.

they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Hua Kuo-feng, Fu Hao Meet First Visiting Friendship Group from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

hua kuo-feng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, and fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here at the great hall of the people this evening with the first visiting friendship group from korea led by choe jong u, deputy director of the general bureau of daily necessaries and foodstuff industries, and li chun ha, head of the commercial department of the south hamgyong provincial administrative committee.

yang kung-su and other leading members of departments concerned were present at the meeting.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was also present.

Korean Mansuadae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Arrives in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 7, 1973)

korea's mansudae art troupe of pyongyang led by chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, arrived in shenyang by special train this afternoon for a friendly performance tour.

the korean artists were given a rousing welcome by some 1,000 people, beating drums and gongs, waving streamers, shouting slogans, singing and dancing in a heart-warming atmosphere of fraternity between the people of china and korea.

among those greeting the korean troupe at the station were huang ou-tung, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, li chih-wen, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, and liu ching-chih, a leading member of the liaoning branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

choe sang kun, deputy leader of the troupe, and korean artists who had arrived here earlier were also at the railway station to meet the troupe.

a banquet was given by the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee this evening in honour of the troupe. yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

among the leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee present were huang ou-tung, teng yueh, tseng yung-ya, li shao-chih, chang wu, yang chi, wei feng-ying, li su-wen, yin tsan-chen and li chih-wen. liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was also present.

enthusiastic speeches were made by huang ou-tung and chong gwang sun, who joined in declaring the firm conviction that the visit by the troupe would further contribute to the enhancement of the militant friendship between the people of china and korea. the banquet was rounded off with songs and dances presented by a group of children in praise of this friendship.

the troupe left shanghai by special train yesterday morning after its successful performance tour of shanghai.

upon its departure from shanghai, it was given a warm send-off at the railway station by hsu ching-hsien, vice-

chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and over 1,000 literary and art workers and other people.

while in shanghai, the korean artists staged six performances of the full-length revolutionary opera "a flower girl" and three performances of songs and dances with a total audience of more than 100,000. the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers enjoyed the performances through television and radio broadcasts.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition and a dance school. they made an excursion on the whangpoo river aboard a naval vessel. they were accorded a warm welcome by the people wherever they went.

Chinese Army Gymnastics Team Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

a gymnastics team of the chinese people's liberation army left here by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the team off at the railway station were leading members of departments concerned of the p.l.a. and the chinese physical culture and sports commission, including wang ti-kang, kuo lei and yin tso-chen, as well as p.l.a. physical culture workers.

present were senior colonel kang song chol and captain li sang u, military attache and deputy military attache of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, held talks in a fraternal, cordial and friendly atmosphere here this morning.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, tran sam, vice-minister of national defence, and others.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. and others.

Peking Mass Rally in Honor of Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

more than ten thousand people in the chinese capital held a grand rally here this afternoon, warmly welcoming the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. joyously, the comrades-in-arms of china and viet nam hailed the great victory of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and extolled the daily growing great friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries.

among the guests were le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee; pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government; the members of the delegation led by them le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien and tran sam; entourage of the

delegation; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, minister thiounn mumm and vice-minister van piny.

attending the rally were leading comrades of the chinese party and government and responsible comrades of departments concerned, including chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo, keng piao, chiao kuan-hua and chang tsai-chien.

the rally was held in the magnificent great hall of the people. the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china hung side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum. two huge streamers read "firmly support the just cause of the vietnamese and other indochinese people exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation"

when le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades mounted the rostrum in the company of leading comrades of the chinese party and government, they were greeted with a long standing ovation by the workers, people's commune members, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, students and government functionaries present.

presided over by wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the rally began with the band playing the national anthems of the democratic republic of viet nam and china.

heart-warming speeches were delivered by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee.

comrade yeh chien-ying said in his speech: "the friendship between china and viet nam is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has been nurtured in the protracted revolutionary struggles by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh and by the chinese communist party and the viet nam workers' party. it is unbreakable.

"the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people are determined, as always, to do everything in their power to further strengthen the great friendship and militant unity of our two parties, two governments and two peoples. we will support and help each other and march forward together exclamation"

comrade le duan said: "the revolutionary cause of the vietnamese people and that of the chinese people, which have been closely linked together during the past several decades, have built up the great friendship and the militant solidarity between the vietnamese and the chinese people. and these indefectible links of friendship have further consolidated and developed as the prodigious revolutionary struggle of our two peoples has been growing by leaps and bounds."

"the situation is developing favourably for the just and certainly victorious struggle of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples," he continued, "the three indochinese peoples are all the more resolved to strengthen their solidarity and coordination in struggle and to march forward to even greater successes until total victory."

their addresses were punctuated with stormy applause from the audience.

after the speech by comrade yeh chien-ying, the rally presented to the delegation a picture of velvet embroidery showing president ho chi minh's cordial meeting with chairman mao tsetung during the former's visit to china.

at the end of his speech, comrade le duan presented to the people of the chinese capital a silk banner with the inscription "may the great friendship and militant solidarity between the people of viet nam and china remain evergreen".

in the midst of prolonged, enthusiastic clapping, comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying and wu teh clasped hands with comrades le duan and pham van dong. the rally concluded in the powerful strains of the internationale.

also present at the rally were leading members of chinese departments concerned, representatives of peking workers, leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune and combat heroes of the chinese people's liberation army. among them were fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, hsiao ching-kuang, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, ma ning, hsieh ching-yi, wang lei, liu hsi-chang, chang shih-chung, yang chi, lu wei-chao, kao jun-tien, teng hsin and li chiu-ling, as well as wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended the rally.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, at the peking rally held today to welcome the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade le duan,
respected comrade pham van dong,
respected comrade le thanh nghi and the other comrades of the viet nam party and government delegation,
respected samdech pen nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,
comrades and friends,

today, we people of the capital are gathered in this grand rally to welcome the honoured envoys of the vietnamese people -- the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. at this rally permeated with sentiments of militant unity, allow me, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, to express our warmest fraternal welcome to respected comrades le duan and pham van dong and the other comrades of the delegation.

china and viet nam are close socialist neighbours, and the chinese and vietnamese parties are fraternal marxist-leninist parties. the current friendly visit of the viet nam party and government delegation to our country is particularly significant because this is the first official friendly visit to our country by a vietnamese party and government delegation since the vietnamese people won the victory of their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. that is why the presence of our vietnamese comrades-in-arms fills us with exceptional warmth and joy.

the vietnamese people are a heroic people. the vietnamese nation is an industrious and valiant nation. for winning the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation, the vietnamese people have waged long, unyielding struggles against imperialism, writing innumerable glorious chapters that are heroic and moving. particularly during the last fifty years, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, they successively defeated japanese militarism, overthrew french colonial rule, staged the successful august revolution and established the democratic republic of viet nam -- the first socialist state in southeast asia.

thereafter, they smashed the armed aggression of the french colonialist forces for a comeback with a nine-year war of resistance. then, after another decade and more of incomparably arduous, valiant and determined fighting, they ultimately impelled the u.s. government to concur to sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and won the great victory of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. over these scores of years, the heroic vietnamese people never stopped fighting in the face of the enemy's savage aggression. they were not cowed by the brute force of the aggressors, nor deceived by the schemes of the imperialists. the vietnamese people are worthy of the name of staunch fighters for national liberation of the present day.

now, with the signing of the paris agreement, the united states and its allies have withdrawn all their armed forces from south viet nam, and the vietnamese people's revolutionary cause has entered a new stage.

the vietnamese people's victory once again convincingly proves that the days when imperialism could bully other countries at will are gone for ever. any attempt of a country, however big or mighty, to impose its will on the people of another country by force of arms is doomed to failure. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this is an irresistible trend of history. so long as a nation or people subjected to aggression unites as one, dares to fight and constantly sums up experience in its struggle, it will certainly be able to grow from being weak to being strong and ultimately win victory in its war against aggression.

the chinese people have a great admiration for the fraternal vietnamese people and take pride in having the heroic vietnamese people as our comrades-in-arms. the staunch revolutionary spirit and dauntless heroism the vietnamese people displayed in their protracted war of resistance have inspired all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and won the acclaim and admiration of the people of the whole world. the heroic struggle and great victory of the vietnamese people are a powerful support to the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation.

the people have won the war, and the war has tempered the people. after the ending of the war, the fraternal vietnamese people, carrying forward their revolutionary heroism displayed during the war and maintaining high revolutionary vigilance, have made unremitting efforts for the thorough implementation of the paris agreement and in defence of the fruits of revolution already gained. enthusiastically responding to the call of the viet nam workers' party and the government, the north vietnamese people have

launched a vigorous emulation campaign in production and thrown themselves into selfless labour for healing the wounds of war, rehabilitating the economy and building socialism, and have achieved remarkable successes in the short period of a few months. the south vietnamese people, who are rallied around the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government, are surmounting numerous difficulties and obstacles, waging arduous struggles and winning continuous new successes in consolidating and building the liberated areas and promoting independence, democracy and national concord in south viet nam.

the chinese people heartily rejoice at every victory won by the fraternal vietnamese people as they would their own. we take this opportunity to once again extend our warm congratulations to the vietnamese people and sincerely wish you new and still greater victories in your future struggle.

comrades and friends,

the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam not only accords with the national aspirations of the vietnamese people, but also reflects the common desire of the people the world over. the agreement was welcomed and supported by the people of the whole world and solemnly confirmed and guaranteed by the international conference on viet nam. therefore, the thorough implementation of the paris agreement is a very serious matter. in the four months or more since the signing of the agreement, it has been clearly evident that the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have always scrupulously observed and resolutely carried out the provisions of the agreement, with the result that some of the important provisions have been implemented. however, we cannot but point out that, owing to the obdurate stand of the saigon administration, many provisions of the agreement have not been implemented in earnest up to this day. the saigon administration has incessantly sent out troops on attacks nibbling at the areas under the control of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, refused to release all the military and civilian personnel captured and detained by it and obstructed and stalled the solution of the internal political problems of south viet nam. of late, the saigon administration has even gone so far as to blatantly state that it would "smash" the second administration which appeared in south viet nam. this runs counter to the principles of the paris agreement and the spirit of national concord.

historical experience and the facts after the ending of the war in viet nam have shown that it is no

easy task to turn an agreement into reality and that every step forward involves serious struggle. but the vietnamese people, who have been tempered in revolutionary wars, are invincible. no matter what sabotage and trouble-making the reactionary forces may resort to, they can not prevent the forward march of the vietnamese people in promoting the socialist reconstruction in the north, bringing about independence, democracy and national concord in the south and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the vietnamese people's desire to see the north and the south "reunited under the same roof" will certainly come true.

comrades and friends,

thanks to the unity and struggle of the three indochinese peoples, profound and inspiring changes have taken place in the indochina situation. after the signing of the agreement on ending the war in viet nam, the lao people also overcame numerous obstacles, impelled the vientiane government to agree to sign the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos and regained the possibility of settling their internal affairs free from outside interference, and a new situation has emerged in the revolutionary cause of the lao people. the chinese people welcome the signing of the vientiane agreement and firmly support the lao patriotic front in its correct stand for the strict implementation of the agreement and its efforts to consolidate peace and achieve national concord. we sincerely hope that the political consultations now under way between the two parties in laos will make early progress and the vientiane agreement will be implemented, so that peace, independence, neutrality, democracy, unity and prosperity will be realized in laos.

under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union, the cambodian people's war to punish the traitorous lon nol clique is developing rapidly, and the situation is exceedingly good. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, which are swiftly growing and expanding, have liberated over 90 per cent of the territory and over 80 per cent of the population and firmly held the initiative in the war. the traitorous lon nol clique, which was full of arrogance for a time when it staged the coup d'etat three years ago, is now deserted by its followers and besieged ring upon ring by the cambodian people, trying to prolong its precarious existence and vainly making a death-bed struggle.

the chinese people firmly support the five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and the just stand taken by the royal government of national union of cambodia regarding the

settlement of the cambodian question. we are firmly convinced that the cambodian people's just struggle will surely win complete victory.

the world situation is still full of turmoil. imperialist aggression, interference, control and oppression have been educating the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples by negative examples, stimulating them to new awakenings and rousing them to struggle in diverse forms. the imperialist designs to divide the world and scramble for spheres of influence are meeting with extensive resistance and opposition. among the small and medium-sized countries, the wave of opposition to power politics and hegemonism is mounting ever higher. the third world countries are uniting more closely in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. the struggle of developing countries against imperialist exploitation and plunder and in defence of national rights and interests is surging ahead. in short, on a world scale the revolutionary trend continues to be on the rise, and the situation is developing in a direction ever more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and all forces of reaction.

however, imperialism and hegemonism will never give up aggression and expansion or their ambitions to dominate the world. they are resorting to more cunning and deceptive ways to step up the arms race, poke their hands into every nook and corner, create splits and incite disputes. although in certain aspects the international situation has eased up a little, the world is still filled with contradictions and strife. people of all countries must still strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and frustrate the plots and designs of imperialism and all forces of reaction.

the chinese government and people have consistently stood for developing friendly relations with countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistance and opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and expansion. we firmly side with all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples, back the peoples of asia, africa and latin america in their just struggles to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, win national independence and defend state sovereignty and support the people of the whole world in their just struggles for independence, freedom, peace and social progress.

comrades and friends,

china and viet nam are linked by common mountains and rivers and closely related to each other like the lips and the teeth. there exists a traditional friendship between our two peoples. with the emergence of proletarian

parties in our countries, a new class content was added to this friendship between china and viet nam, and we were bound together still more closely.

the chinese people will never forget the illustrious part the vietnamese revolutionaries, with president ho chi minh as their representative, played in the chinese revolution during its hard years. many vietnamese comrades gave their precious lives for the cause of liberation of the chinese people. nor will we ever forget that after the liberation of china, the vietnamese people have given great support to our socialist revolution and socialist construction by their war against aggression. we have always held that the war of resistance the vietnamese people fought and the blood they shed not only defended the independence and freedom of viet nam but were important contributions to peace in the far east and the world. the noble internationalist spirit of the vietnamese people is worthy of emulation by the chinese people. with deep feelings, we wish to express at this rally our heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal vietnamese people.

in the same internationalist spirit, the chinese people have always cherished great sympathy and concern for the vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle. particularly during the hard years of your war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the chinese people, in resolute implementation of chairman mao's teaching, pledged themselves to be the powerful backing and reliable rear area of the vietnamese people and exerted themselves in performing their bounden internationalist duty. we have regarded the vietnamese people's difficulties as our own difficulties and their victories as our own victories.

the friendship between china and viet nam is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has been nurtured in the protracted revolutionary struggles by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh and by the chinese communist party and the viet nam workers' party. it is unbreakable. as president ho chi minh well said about our intimate relationship, "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." and as chairman mao tsetung has well said, "we are of the same family exclamation"

the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people are determined, as always, to do everything in their power to further strengthen the great friendship and militant unity of our two parties, two governments and two peoples. we will support and help each other and march forward together exclamation

long live the heroic vietnamese people exclamation

long live the friendship between china and viet nam exclamation

Comrade Le Duan's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, at a mass rally held here today to welcome the vietnamese party and government delegation:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,
respected comrade yeh chien-ying,
respected comrade wu teh,
respected other leading comrades of the chinese party and government,
respected samdech prime minister penn nouth,
comrades and friends,

on behalf of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, i sincerely thank the people of peking capital city for their extremely cordial and grand welcome; i thank comrade yeh chien-ying for his words full of cordial feelings vis-a-vis our country and the glorious and certainly victorious revolutionary struggle of our people.

in coming on visit to fraternal china, our delegation is bringing here the warm feelings and deep gratitude of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam vis-a-vis chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the beloved and respected friend of the vietnamese people, and vis-a-vis the chinese communist party, the government and the fraternal people of china, who have unswervingly extended wholehearted support and assistance to our patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression and our cause of socialist construction.

the revolutionary cause of the vietnamese people and that of the chinese people, which have been closely linked together during the past several decades, have built up the great friendship and the militant solidarity between the vietnamese and the chinese people.

with intense emotion, we recall the early extremely hard days of the vietnamese revolution, when our venerated president ho chi minh and the vietnamese patriots, devotedly supported and helped by the chinese communists and people, lived and engaged in revolutionary activities on this friendly neighbouring land. this particular circumstance in the revolutionary struggle has long caused us to become so close comrades and brothers just as lips and teeth. and these indefectible links have further consolidated and developed as the prodigious revolutionary struggle of our two peoples has been growing by leaps and bounds.

in our resistance war against the french colonialists, these links of friendship have been manifested in the devoted

support and assistance extended in diverse forms by the chinese people to the vietnamese people. in particular after the triumph of the chinese revolution which resulted in linking viet nam to the people's republic of china and to the socialist camp, our patriotic struggle was given added strength and recorded the great historic dien bien phu victory.

in our patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression and in the building of socialism in viet nam, the communist party, the government and people of china have extended vietnamese people great and valuable backing in many fields, thereby making an important contribution to the strengthening of the economic and defence potential and the fighting capabilities of the people in both north and south viet nam, and encouraging us to overcome all difficulties and hardships and march from success to success until the splendid victory of today.

the vietnamese people are very proud of having for comrades-in-arms the chinese people who have always regarded support for, and assistance to, the just cause of the vietnamese people as "an internationalist duty to be fulfilled". in the eyes of the vietnamese people, these meaningful acts of the chinese people -- workers, and collective peasants, scientific workers and technicians, and people from other walks of life -- will be viewed for ever as brilliant manifestations of the militant solidarity between the two peoples, and beautiful flowers of the viet nam-china friendship.

dear comrades and friends,

as close neighbours, "both comrades and brothers" of the chinese people, the vietnamese people have always followed with particular sympathy the various stages the heroic chinese people have gone through in their revolutionary struggle full of glorious victories. each step forward made by the chinese people on the immense expanses of their rich and beautiful country inhabited by one-fourth of the world population, has a very important significance. not only does it open new, bright vistas for the chinese people, it also constitutes a positive contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples.

through a long, hard and extremely glorious revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by venerated chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have smashed the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and founded the people's republic of china, thus ushering in for themselves a new, bright era -- that of independence, freedom and socialism. the triumph of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china, an event of paramount international significance after the great october revolution in russia, dealt a mortal blow at imperialism and tipped the world balance of forces in favour of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

bringing into play their staunch revolutionary traditions, their industriousness and creative labour, the chinese people

are turning their beloved country into a mighty and beautiful socialist fatherland. everywhere, from the majestic highlands to the fertile plains, 700 million liberated men are building socialism, with the determination and patience of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and have unceasingly recorded outstanding achievements in all fields.

china's over 3,000-year-old agriculture, whose development was hindered by the reactionary forces, is now steadily growing in all respects and has scored brilliant results. sustained efforts on the water-conservancy front, and a planned strengthening of agriculture's material and technological base in all fields have brought about bumper crops for several consecutive years. as a result china, which prior to liberation suffered chronic starvation, has not only managed to produce enough food for herself, but is also in a position to help her brothers and friends.

advancing to socialism from a backward production, the chinese working class and people have brought into play their staunch revolutionary will and their creative talent and have built up a comprehensive and modern system of industries capable of providing technical equipment to the whole national economy and meeting ever more adequately the people's requirements in consumer goods.

only 15 years after liberation, china has successfully tested atomic and hydrogen weapons, and successfully launched man-made satellites of the earth; this has highlighted the rapid progress of modern science and technology in the people's republic of china.

with the strong development of national construction in about a quarter of a century, the material and technological base of socialism in china has been unceasingly strengthened; national defence has been increasingly consolidated; the people's living standards have been progressively raised; cultural life has become ever richer with deep roots among the toiling masses.

in the enthusiasm that animates hundreds of millions of people resolved to "shake sky and earth to embellish their country", there have emerged tachai and taching collectives and individuals, constantly armed with a self-reliant, hard-working spirit, ardent patriotism and deep attachment to the cause of socialism. such a nation is bound to record new, even greater achievements, which eloquently demonstrate the superiority of socialism and the boundless capabilities of the working people once they have been liberated.

today, the people's republic of china is a socialist power. her international status has been increasingly heightened, as evidenced by china's regaining her legitimate position in the united nations and establishing diplomatic relations with a series of countries in a short period of time. the trend of history has shown more and more clearly that there is only one china, the people's republic of china. the persistent

struggle of the chinese people to recover taiwan, an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china, is bound to end in victory.

from the bottom of their hearts, the vietnamese people express their joy and enthusiasm at the great victories of the fraternal chinese people, which they consider a strong source of encouragement for their revolutionary cause and sincerely wish the chinese people will record new, even more brilliant achievements in the building of socialism, thus making great contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples.

comrades and friends,

over the past ten years and more, the vietnamese people, defying all hardships and sacrifices, have united as one man to oppose the extremely atrocious war of aggression waged by u.s. imperialism the international gendarme. in conducting a war of aggression against viet nam, the latter aimed not only at imposing neo-colonialism on viet nam, but also at opposing two revolutionary currents of the present times -- the national liberation revolution and the socialist revolution. in this extremely fierce and bloody confrontation, the vietnamese people, with the great thought that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", with the devoted assistance of their friends in the world, have risen up with a wonderful force, and have finally emerged as a victor. this feat, this victory is a common feat, a common victory of the socialist countries, of the national independence movement and of the whole progressive mankind. and it is today a great honour for us to meet you and share with you the joy at this great victory.

on january 27, 1973, "the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" was signed in paris, sanctioning the undeniable gains of the vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle: the united states and all other countries respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of viet nam; the united states will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of south viet nam; the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination is sacred, inalienable, and shall be respected by all countries; the reunification of viet nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means on the basis of discussions and agreements between north and south viet nam, without foreign interference...

on march 29, the last unit of the u.s. expeditionary corps had to pull out of south viet nam, this brought to an end the occupation of the vietnamese territory by foreign troops. that is a historic milestone, the end of a glorious stage in the fight which has been waged by the vietnamese people for more than a century now. this great victory is bringing about favourable conditions and opening fine prospects for the vietnamese nation to continue the struggle with a view to preserving and consolidating

peace, building socialism in the north, completing independence and democracy in the south, and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

as is well known, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have always strictly respected and scrupulously implemented the paris agreement; meanwhile, the united states and the saigon administration have brazenly and systematically violated a series of very important provisions of the agreement. the deep root and the immediate cause of these violations lie in the fact that in spite of repeated heavy defeats the u.s. imperialists are still pursuing a policy which has gone bankrupt -- the policy of neo-colonialism in south viet nam and of permanent partition of viet nam. to achieve this foolish ambition, they are still using the saigon administration, a militarist and fascist clique which for a long time already has met with strong condemnation and opposition by the south vietnamese people and ever stronger protests from broad segments of international public opinion. in such a situation, more than ever, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam stands out as the only genuine representative of all strata of the south vietnamese people, the staunch champion of the latter's true right to self-determination, the symbol of south viet nam's bright future; while the saigon administration has further unmasked itself as an odious lackey of the u.s. imperialists with an obdurate, reactionary and war-like nature. running counter to the most fundamental rights and the most cherished aspirations of the vietnamese people, going against the trend of the times and the evolution of history, it is irremediably doomed to defeat.

with regard to laos, we are very gratified at the conclusion of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord. that is a very great victory of the lao people and the lao patriotic forces headed by prince souphanouvong. however, the u.s. imperialists have not stopped supporting the rightwing party and are giving them free reins to violate the vientiane agreement. in cambodia, the united states is escalating the war and intensifying the barbarous b.52 attacks on the liberated zone. but in spite of the hysteric efforts made by the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, the cambodian people's heroic resistance war has been recording very great and resounding victories and these have taken place at a time when samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, recently made a successful visit to the cambodian liberated zone.

according to the spirit and content of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam pledge themselves to strictly respect the inalienable independence and sovereignty of the brotherly laotian and cambodian peoples: the affairs of the laotian and cambodian peoples must be settled by the laotian and cambodian peoples, without foreign intervention.

the situation is developing favourably for the just and certainly victorious struggle of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples. the three indochinese peoples are all the more resolved to strengthen their solidarity and coordination in struggle and to march forward to even greater successes until total victory.

dear chinese comrades, brothers and sisters,

in their extremely hard fight which is full of brilliant feats, our people have won, and are bound to win. this is because our fight has always enjoyed great and valuable sympathy, support and assistance from the chinese people as well as from the people of the soviet union and of the other fraternal socialist countries, from the international communist and workers' movement, third world countries, and the whole progressive mankind, including the american people. the more we think of the lofty international solidarity which has always inspired us and given us added strength, the more we will endeavour to do everything in our power to contribute in a worthy manner to the strengthening of the solidarity among the fraternal socialist countries and within the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

today, from this grand rostrum, in this atmosphere of viet nam-china friendship, we are very glad to express to you and through you to the fraternal chinese people our sincere and deep gratitude. it is our eager desire to have an opportunity to visit many places in this country which has become so dear to us, and to meet and express our love and esteem for brothers who have extended wholehearted support and assistance to the vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression and to their cause of socialist construction.

for their part, the vietnamese people will endeavour to deserve your confidence, to fulfil their glorious international duty vis-a-vis the chinese people, to be for ever worthy of the title of staunch fighters on the south-east asian outpost of the socialist system and to make positive contributions to the great struggle of the world's peoples for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

the revolutionary cause of our entire people has scored extremely great victories, but on the path to the building of socialism in the north, the completion of the national democratic revolution in the south, and the peaceful reunification of their country, the vietnamese people have still to face many difficulties, hardships and complex situation which require us to persist in the struggle with more gallantry and perseverance than ever. we are sure that in the future as in the past, the communist party, the government and the people of china will continue to extend to the vietnamese people their warm, great and strong support and assistance.

this friendship visit to this great country -- china -- is giving our delegation and the entire vietnamese people

from north to south boundless enthusiasm. it will contribute to further strengthening and consolidating the brotherhood between our two parties and peoples. on this occasion, we would like to present the people of peking capital city with a banner bearing this inscription in golden letters:

"may the great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and the chinese people be everlasting exclamation"

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Gives Grand Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam gave a grand reciprocal banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

present on the occasion were leading comrades of the chinese party and government and responsible comrades of departments concerned, including chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chen yun, li fu-chun, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, kuo mo-jo, keng piao and chiao kuan-hua.

also attending the banquet were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; minister thiounn mumm; vice-minister van piny; princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk, and her husband.

present were le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government; and other members of the viet nam party and government delegation ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien and tran sam; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and other vietnamese comrades now in peking.

the national flags of china and the democratic republic of viet nam hung side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum. when chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-

chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien and other leading comrades of the chinese party and government, prime minister penn nouth, and le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades entered the banqueting hall, they were greeted with warm applause while the band struck up a tune of welcome.

in the course of the banquet permeated with a warm expression of friendship, speeches were made by comrade le duan and comrade chou en-lai, hailing the new development of the fraternal friendship between viet nam and china.

comrade le duan said: "saying good-bye to you, we will always remember these last few days spent in the atmosphere of the great viet nam-china friendship, in the common joy over the resounding victory of the vietnamese people and the brilliant achievements of the chinese people."

he said: "in particular, we shall always remember the cordial interview granted by chairman mao tsetung to our delegation, and talks between our party and government delegation and the chinese party and government delegation, talks held in a comradely and fraternal atmosphere to further strengthen the relations between the two parties and peoples. the joint communique which is to be made public soon, and the agreement on china's gratuitous economic and military assistance to viet nam, which will soon be signed, are a brilliant illustration of the new development in the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples."

comrade le duan said that in this get-together pervaded with friendship, it was a pleasure to receive premier penn nouth and lao and cambodian friends.

"on behalf of the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam," comrade le duan said, "we wish to affirm once again the vietnamese people's unshakable militant solidarity with the people of laos and cambodia, our close neighbours and brothers. during so many years, we have been fighting shoulder to shoulder, extending to each other wholehearted support and assistance in the struggle against the common enemy -- u.s. imperialism -- for the independence and freedom of our respective nation, for peace in asia and the world."

premier chou en-lai said in his speech that the visit in peking by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the d.r.v.n. government had been crowned with complete success. he said, the visit "is contributing tremendously to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of our two parties and two countries."

premier chou said: "comrade mao tsetung had a very cordial and friendly meeting with comrades le duan,

pham van dong and le thanh nghi. the party and government leaders of our two countries held sincere and earnest talks, which have achieved positive results. all this will have an important bearing on the revolutionary cause of the chinese and vietnamese peoples."

"to give the vietnamese people all-out support and assistance in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their socialist construction is the chinese people's bounden proletarian internationalist duty. it is what we ought to do," reaffirmed premier chou en-lai, "we chinese people are determined to strive to build up our socialist motherland and make her ever stronger and more prosperous under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, so as to live up to the hopes placed in us by the vietnamese people."

he said: "we are glad to see that the vietnamese people are advancing triumphantly and that the situation in viet nam is very good. although the vietnamese people are still confronted with arduous fighting tasks, the prospects are bright. just as chairman mao tsetung said when he met with the vietnamese comrades, 'viet nam belongs to the vietnamese people, not to the reactionaries in viet nam, still less to imperialism.'"

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and the d.r.v.n.

among those present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang and wu yu-hsun;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference tung chi-wu and wang yun-sheng;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the government and of the chinese people's association of friendship with foreign countries fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, yu sang, liu hsi-yao, ku mu, yin cheng-chen, chen shao-kun, yang chieh, fan tzu-yu, wang meng, jen yun-chung, han tsung-cheng, ku hsiu-lien, kang shih-en, chen jen-hung, yang li-kung, chang pin, chou tzu-chien, chen wei-chi, chung fu-hsiang, wu ching-tung, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, yang chi, liu chien-kung, chang chi-chih, lu ying, yu hui-yung, wang shou-hsiang, lu wei-chao and li chiu-ling, a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune;

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army chang tsai-chien, hsiao ching-kuang, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, wang hung-kun,

ma ning, chang ta-chih, yao kuo-min, chen shih-chu, sung wei-shih, huang wen-ming, huang chen-tang, wu chung and yuan hua-ping;

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Comrade Le Duan's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

following is the full text of comrade le duan's speech at the reciprocal banquet given here this evening by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected and dear comrade premier chou en-lai,
respected other comrades leaders of the chinese party and government,
respected samdech premier penn nouth,
respected comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps,
comrades and friends,

before leaving peking to continue its friendship visit in the people's republic of china, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam is very glad to receive you, comrades and friends, in the very cordial and warm get-together of this evening. allow me to express, on behalf of the comrades in our delegation, our sincere thanks to all of you, comrades and friends.

saying good-bye to you, we will always remember these last few days spent in the atmosphere of the great viet nam-china friendship, in the common joy over the resounding victory of the vietnamese people and the brilliant achievements of the chinese people. these meaningful days have left in our hearts beautiful and unforgettable images.

these are extremely cordial and solemn receptions and meetings which our chinese brothers and sisters have reserved to our delegation, their comrades-in-arms coming back in victory from the front-line.

in particular, we shall always remember the cordial interview granted by chairman mao tsetung to our delegation, and talks between our party and government delegation and the chinese party and

government delegation, talks held in a comradely and fraternal atmosphere to further strengthen the relations between the two parties and peoples. the joint communique which is to be made public soon, and the agreement on china's gratuitous economic and military assistance to viet nam, which will soon be signed, are a brilliant illustration of the new development in the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples.

on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, we would like to express once again to venerated chairman mao tsetung, to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china, and the chinese people, our sincere and deep thanks for the devoted support and great assistance extended to the vietnamese people's glorious and certainly victorious revolutionary cause, and for the grand and fraternal welcome accorded to our party and government delegation.

respected premier penn nouth and dear lao and cambodian friends,

in this get-together pervaded with friendship, we are very glad to receive you, samdech and dear friends.

on behalf of the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, we wish to affirm once again the vietnamese people's unshakable militant solidarity with the people of laos and cambodia, our close neighbours and brothers. during so many years, we have been fighting shoulder to shoulder, extending to each other wholehearted support and assistance in the struggle against the common enemy -- u.s. imperialism -- for the independence and freedom of our respective nation, for peace in asia and the world.

comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps,

your presence today is a brilliant expression of the lofty solidarity that our brothers and friends around the world have been extending to the vietnamese people. on this occasion, we request you to convey our sincere and deep gratitude to the peoples of the socialist countries and of the friendly countries that have wholeheartedly supported and helped the vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression, and their cause of socialist construction.

comrades and friends,

tomorrow, our delegation will go on with its visit in the people's republic of china, this great country which is so dear to the vietnamese people.

from this beautiful capital -- peking -- we wish to express to the 700 million chinese people, who will always be "both comrades and friends" of the vietnamese people, our cordial feelings and our greeting of solidarity, struggle and victory.

in the atmosphere of friendship that marks today's get-together, i propose a toast:

- to the continuous consolidation and development of the ever-lasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and the chinese people exclamation

- to the new, even greater successes of the chinese people in the building of socialism exclamation

- to the new, even greater successes of the vietnamese people in the building of a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam exclamation

- to the continuous consolidation and development of the militant solidarity among the socialist countries and within the international communist movement on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism exclamation

- to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the respected and beloved friend of the vietnamese people exclamation

- to the health of premier chou en-lai and other chinese party and government leaders exclamation

- to the health of premier penn nouth exclamation

- to the health of comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps exclamation

- to the health of all comrades and friends present here exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the reciprocal banquet given here this evening by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade le duan,
respected comrade pham van dong,
respected comrade le thanh nghi,
respected prime minister samdech penn nouth,
respected comrades of the viet nam party and government delegation,
comrades and friends,

the viet nam party and government delegation led by comrades le duan and pham van dong is concluding its visit in peking and will go to northwestern parts of our country tomorrow for a visit. it greatly warms and rejoices our hearts to gather happily with you once again at this sumptuous banquet given by the delegation on the eve of its departure from peking. on behalf of all the chinese comrades present, i wish to express our sincere thanks to comrades le duan and pham van dong and all the other comrades of the delegation.

it can be said with certainty that your visit has been crowned with complete success although you comrades have spent only a few days in peking and your visit in our country has not yet concluded.

you have brought with you happy tidings of the vietnamese people's victories and their profound sentiments of friendship, which greatly inspire the chinese people. your visit is contributing tremendously to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of our two parties and two countries.

during the last few days, comrade mao tsetung had a very cordial and friendly meeting with comrades le duan, pham van dong and le thanh nghi and the party and government leaders of our two countries held sincere and earnest talks, which have achieved positive results. all this will have an important bearing on the revolutionary cause of the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

the visit to our country by our vietnamese comrades-in-arms coincided with the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, which is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people, and we joyously celebrated this glorious festival together with comrades le duan and pham van dong and other comrades from both north and south vietnam. this was also a meaningful event.

during their visit, comrades le duan and pham van dong and other vietnamese comrades made many very warm and friendly expressions of thanks for the assistance given by our country. we consistently hold that between revolutionary peoples, assistance is always mutual. to give the vietnamese people all-out support and assistance in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their socialist construction is the chinese people's bounden proletarian internationalist duty. it is what we ought to do. we chinese people are determined to strive to build up our socialist motherland and make her ever stronger and more prosperous under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, so as to live up to the hopes placed in us by the vietnamese people.

comrades and friends,

we are glad to see that the vietnamese people are advancing triumphantly and that the situation in viet nam is very good. although the vietnamese people are still confronted with arduous fighting tasks, the prospects are bright. just as chairman mao tsetung said when he met with the vietnamese comrades, "viet nam belongs to the vietnamese people, not to the reactionaries in viet nam, still less to imperialism."

in conclusion, i would like to request you to convey to the fraternal vietnamese people the chinese people's warm greetings and good wishes when you return home.

i wish complete success to you comrades' visit to the northwestern parts of china just as it has been here.

now i propose a toast

to the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and the three indochinese peoples,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan,

to the health of comrade truong chinh,

to the health of comrade pham van dong,

to the health of comrade le thanh nghi and all the other comrades of the delegation,

to the health of prime minister samdech penn nouth,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here!

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DRVN Public Health Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1973)

the public health delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by vu van can, acting minister of public health wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese ministry of public health chen jen-hung and yen chun, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo, and leading members of other departments ma hung-en, lu yun-chun, pu cheng, teng chi-hsiu and hsu shou-jen.

nguyen tien, minister counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy here was present.

during its visit in china, the delegation visited a research institute of medical sciences, a hospital, and the china-viet nam friendship people's commune. acting minister vu van can made a report to peking medical circles on the work of public health in viet nam.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Friendship Tourist Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1973)

a 12-member friendship tourist group from romania, led by sandu nicolae, secretary of the romanian communist party committee of tulcea county, arrived in peking by air this afternoon.

the romanian visitors were greeted at the airport by cheng chih-ping, chang chang, chu kun, li keng-hsin, pi hsueh-chien and other leading members of departments concerned.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and second secretary of the romanian embassy liviu-viorel cucu were also at the airport to meet the group.

a dinner was given for the romanian group in the evening by the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

Romanian Delegation of Parliamentary Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1973)

a romanian delegation of parliamentary group led by corneliu manescu, vice-chairman of the national council of the front of socialist unity and chairman of the romanian parliamentary group of inter-parliamentary union, left here for home by plane today.

corneliu manescu and his party arrived here on june first on their way home after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

during their stay in china, the romanian comrades visited peking, nanking and shanghai. chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly conversation with corneliu manescu and also hosted a dinner in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Peking Reception Marks Fourth Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1973)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the fourth anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

attending the reception were leading comrades of the chinese party and government and responsible comrades from various departments concerned chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, wang hung-wen, hsu hsiang-chien, keng piao, han nien-lung, fang yi, li chiang, hsiao ching-kuang and peng shao-hui.

comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, first secretary le duan, premier pham van dong, and le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien and tran sam, were present.

also present were prime minister samdech penn nouth, minister thiounn mumm and vice-minister van piny of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the national flag of china and the official flag of the republic of south viet nam hung side by side in the

reception hall. the reception began with the band playing the national anthem of china and the official song of the p.s.v.n.

ambassador nguyen van quang and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the reception, which was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

the ambassador said: "the coming into being of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam was a historic event of utmost importance illustrating the big victories already recorded and marking a new growth of the south viet nam people's resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

he said: in the past years the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., the only genuine representative of the s.v.n. people, holding high the banner of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and national concord, has realized ever more important successes. on the international arena the p.r.g.r.s.v.n. has gained the deep sympathy and strong support of progressive mankind and is enlarging day by day its relations with diverse countries.

ambassador nguyen van quang said: thanks to the leadership of the s.v.n. national front for liberation and the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., the posture and strength of the revolution in south viet nam have been getting firmer and firmer, the s.v.n. armed forces and people have joined their compatriots in the whole country to undertake an extremely hard but very glorious military, political and diplomatic struggle, have checked one after another all the strategies of the u.s. imperialists' war of aggression, compelling the latter to sign the paris agreement on "ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam".

"the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam," the ambassador said, "was a tremendous victory of the people both in south and north viet nam; it was also a victory of the world people in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and against imperialism, old and neo-colonialisms."

he pointed out: the p.r.g.r.s.v.n. and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam sincerely and strictly respect and scrupulously implement all the provisions of the paris agreement. but the u.s. side and the saigon administration have seriously and systematically violated its main clauses. in the meantime, the u.s.a. continues to blatantly interfere in the internal affairs of our two neighbouring countries, impeding the execution of the agreement on ending the war and realizing national concord in laos and launching most savage bombings of cambodia in an attempt to save the traitorous regime of the quisling clique of lon nol, sirik matak, in tam, chang heng.

the ambassador demanded that the u.s.a. and the saigon administration strictly respect and scrupulously implement the paris agreement on viet nam.

he said: "the scores we have got were great indeed. the situation remains still very difficult and complicated, but basically very favourable. flushed by their determination to bring about final victory to their revolutionary cause, with the devoted assistance of the compatriots in the whole country and the sympathy and support of brothers and friends all over the world, the s.v.n. people will surely frustrate every dark scheme of the u.s.a. and the saigon administration, so as to realize a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic and prosperous south viet nam."

he expressed hearty and deep gratitude to the khmer and lao peoples, who have all along encouraged and supported the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

ambassador nguyen van quang said: "viet nam and china are two brotherly bordering countries, linked together by the same system of mounts and rivers; the feelings of comradeship at the same time of brotherliness which have been earthed up with great devotion by president ho and chairman mao are finely ever-blossoming. the lofty friendship and militant solidarity between viet nam and china have been wrought and tested in the protracted process of revolutionary struggle."

"in south viet nam," the ambassador said, "every people, from the man-at-arms to the simple individual, are very enthusiastic at the brilliant achievements recorded by the brotherly chinese people in the building of a powerful china and consider them as their own ones. we wish heartily the chinese people further, new and bigger ones in their glorious cause, which bring about a deserved contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the world people."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the glorious day marking the 4th anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has arrived in the new situation when the south vietnamese people have won the great victory of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are most glad to join our vietnamese comrades-in-arms, and particularly comrade le duan, comrade pham van dong and the other comrades of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, in joyously celebrating here this auspicious occasion. on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i wish to take this opportunity to extend our warmest festive congratulations to the south viet nam national front for liberation, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the fraternal south vietnamese people."

he said: "the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam was born amidst the revolutionary flames of the south vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. from the day of its inception, it has been the loyal representative of the fundamental interests of the south vietnamese people and enjoyed the whole-hearted support and love of the broad masses of people in south viet nam. internationally, it is enjoying ever higher prestige and has won extensive sympathy and support among the people of the world. it is under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government that the heroic south vietnamese people, waging exceedingly arduous and valiant battles, have won the great victory of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

"the victories won by the south vietnamese people in their revolution have set a brilliant example for the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles of the people of the whole world. your revolutionary spirit and heroism is worthy of the chinese people's emulation and admiration."

the chinese vice-premier said: "after the ending of the war in viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam have made unremitting efforts together for the implementation of the paris agreement on viet nam and thus secured the carrying out of some of its important provisions. however, the saigon administration has committed many violations so that the implementation of the agreement has been obstructed. we are firmly convinced that, holding high the banner of national concord and persisting in arduous struggle, the heroic south vietnamese people, who have been tempered in protracted revolutionary wars, will certainly be able to surmount all difficulties and obstacles, build a peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous south viet nam and proceed to attain the great goal of the peaceful re-unification of the fatherland."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said in conclusion: "the chinese and south vietnamese peoples are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. we have supported and helped each other previously in times of war. henceforth, the chinese people will continue to stand together with you people of the south and the whole of viet nam and resolutely support your just cause till final victory is won."

also present at the reception were:

leading members of various departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries jen yun-chung, han tsung-cheng, yu mei,

hsiao peng, yang tien-kuei, chao fa-sheng, ou tang-liang, li chien-ping, li hsueh-shih, chen jen-hung, tuan yun, chang pin, chen hsi-yu, yu sang, huang ching-hsi, liu ai-feng, jen pu-chai, yu pu-hsueh, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, huang chieh, chang cheng-teh, chin chao, chiao pei-hsin, mi yung and wang shih-yen;

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, liu tao-sheng, chang ting-fa, liu lu-chang, ho chin-nien, li chen, sung wei-shih, wu chao-tung, chang cheng-kuang, wu chung and yuan hua-ping; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Foreign Minister Concludes Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 6, 1973)

krister wickman, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of sweden, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by special plane today.

among those present at the airport to see them off were liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china was also present.

the distinguished swedish guests arrived here from changsha yesterday. they were guests at a dinner given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and visited the china export commodities exhibition hall, kwangchow's outskirts, and a people's commune. they were accompanied on their visit to kwangchow by ling ching, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, and arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Industry Minister Receives Chinese Textile Survey Group

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jun. 6, 1973)

the syrian minister of industry hassan khatib received here this morning all members of the chinese textile survey group and had a friendly talk with them.

noman turk, general director of the syrian general establishment for the implementation of industrial projects, and chin chia-tien, chinese ambassador to syria, were present.

the chinese textile survey group, headed by ma jui-ching, arrived in syria on may 30 to make a survey of the syrian textile factories in accordance with the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of china and syria signed in may last year.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Environment Program Council Session Arrives in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jun. 6, 1973)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the first session of the governing council of the united nations environment programme headed by representative pi chi-tung arrived here by plane this afternoon.

the delegation was met at geneva airport by wang chung-li, acting representative of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations office at geneva and to other international organizations in switzerland.

the governing council of the united nations environment programme will meet for the first time on june 12 at geneva to start putting into effect the united nations resolutions and recommendations on the protection of the environment adopted last year at the stockholm conference and by the general assembly, and to determine the priorities of the programme. the session is scheduled to last until june 22.

CHINA AND US

National Committee on US-China Relations Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1973)

the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs gave a reception here this evening to welcome the delegation of the national committee on u.s.-china relations led by w.m. blumenthal, chairman of the board of directors, and c.w. yost, president, of the committee.

present on the occasion were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the host organization, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and people from various circles hsieh li, li en-chiu, shih lin-feng, chien jui-sheng, chung yi, hsu li-chang, hsiao ching-jo, wang ti-cheng, ting yuan-hung, lin hui-ching and li fu-jung. the reception was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

also on hand were john holdridge, deputy chief and other officials, of the liaison office of the united states of america in peking.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

American Writer and His Wife Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 7, 1973)

vincent sheean, an american writer, and mrs. sheean concluded their friendly visit to china and today left kwangchow for home via shumchun.

mr. and mrs. sheean arrived in china on may 15 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. during their stay in china, they toured peking, wuhan, shanghai and kwangchow where they visited factories, schools, rural people's communes and sites of historical interest.

in peking, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin met mr. and mrs. sheean and li en-chiu, a leading member of the host association, gave them a dinner.

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* NATIONAL *
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ART AND LITERATURE

Intensify Study of Marxism and Study of Society

by

Literary and Art Critics Group of Cultural Bureau, Yunnan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1973)

Thirty-one years ago Chairman Mao issued a great call to literary and art workers at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art: "Study Marxism-Leninism and study society," "Shift the stand...to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat!" This great call pointed out the basic way of reforming the literary and art forces with the Marxist world outlook. It is also a fighting program for building a proletarian literary and art force.

Looking back today at the history of the two-line struggle within the Party and on the literary and art front amid the increasingly deepening criticism-of-revisionism and rectification-of-style movement and in the excellent situation of booming development of proletarian literary and art revolution marked by the revolutionary model plays, we appreciate all the more the incomparable wisdom and correctness of this great call of Chairman Mao. We realize all the more deeply that study of Marxism and study of society to speed up the radical change of our world outlook is a long-term task for all revolutionary literary and art workers.

For the past thirty years or more the literary and art front has experienced an extremely violent and complex class struggle and line struggle. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party center and guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, the broad mass of literary and art workers have undergone stormy, tumultuous trials and defeated

the frenzied attacks of bourgeois and revisionist literary and art thought, bringing the counter-revolutionary revisionist theory and line of literature and art of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and the "Four Men" of Chou Yang to the same ignominious end as that predicted in the past by Lu Hsün for the theories of the Trotskyite bandit gang: "(They will) fall from the air to the filthiest place on earth."

There is one very important reason why we have been able to score one victory after another in struggle, and that is that the broad mass of literary and art workers, in compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions, studied Marxism and studied society in class struggle, ceaselessly remolded their world outlook, and stood close by the side of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses. The world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism is the theoretical basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, whereas the world outlook of idealism and metaphysics is the ideological root of the revisionist line for literature and art. Which line is followed is determined by the world outlook. If we have truly mastered Marxism, then no matter how tangled and complex the class struggle and line struggle may be, we shall nevertheless be able to distinguish the true from the false and right from wrong, firmly uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and resist and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The most important lesson derived from our conscientious summing up of experience happens to lie in the question of study of Marxism, study of society and remolding of the world outlook. Why for more than a decade after the inauguration of the People's Republic was the literary and art world subject to the dictatorship of an anti-Party, anti-socialist black line which was opposed to Chairman Mao's thought? Why was our effort to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the domain of culture and art constantly frustrated? In the final analysis it was because swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, making use of some of the power they had usurped, opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, opposed the study of Marxism-Leninism and study of society by literary and art workers, and opposed the reform and building of a literary and art force in accordance with the image of the vanguard of the proletariat.

On the question of remolding of world outlook, moreover, some of our comrades lacked a high degree of awareness and failed to see through in time the secret, sinister schemes of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i or to pay attention to study Marxism assiduously and resolutely insist on going deep among the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

As a result, in the violent line struggle they naturally were unable to see through the disguise and sophistry of the false Marxists who waved a "red flag" to oppose the red flag, to draw a line of distinction between the correct line and an erroneous line, or to carry out properly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

Just imagine. Without grasping the materialist theory of reflection, how is it possible to distinguish and oppose the idealist doctrine of transcendentalism? When the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie exists

in our mind and our head is influenced by the idealist interpretation of history of the exploiting class, how can we accept the class doctrine of the proletariat, firmly uphold the materialist interpretation of history of the proletariat, and resist and puncture such lies as "special ability" and "genius, talent above the masses"?

Chairman Mao once pointed out that because they did not study and truly grasp Marxism, some Communists "lose their ability to criticize as soon as they come face to face with concrete historical incidents, concrete historical figures (such as Wu Hsün), and concrete anti-historical ideas (such as the movie 'Story of Wu Hsün' and other writings concerning Wu Hsün), and some may even capitulate to such reactionary ideas," "In respect of idealism they join bourgeois writers in a united front, quite willing to be captives of the bourgeoisie." This indeed pointed out the crux in an immediate, effective manner!

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, in particular following the deepening of the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style, the broad mass of revolutionary literary and art workers, having summed up the experience and lesson of the positive and negative aspects of the two-line struggle on the literary and art front, have further raised their consciousness of study of Marxism-Leninism, study of society, and remolding of the world outlook, and actively joined in the nationwide mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. As a result, they have made great progress in the remolding of their world outlook. The proletarian literary and art revolution, marked by the revolutionary model plays, has violently buffeted the bourgeois ideology and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for literature and art, driven away from the stage of Chinese socialist literature and art such characters as emperors, princes, generals and ministers as well as talented scholars and great beauties, and enabled the heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers to dominate it instead.

But the struggle has not yet ended. To consolidate and enlarge the ideological and cultural positions of the proletariat so that more heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers may firmly occupy the stage, and to prevent a renewed comeback of feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art, it is necessary to have a strong proletarian force of literature and art armed with the Marxist world outlook. This requires us to realize fully the great significance of the study of Marxism and the study of society, and ceaselessly raise our consciousness of remolding of our world outlook.

The whole nation is now continuing to grasp closely and well a task of prime importance--criticism of revisionism and rectification of style. Literary and art workers must all the more consciously throw themselves in the struggle. Criticism of revisionism and rectification of style is a great social practice of the millions of the masses to reform the objective world and at the same time the subjective world under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, it is also an important classroom in which literary and art workers may study Marxism and society. Only by actively joining in this struggle can they learn "the living Marxism that plays a practical part in the life and struggle of the masses," and draw a line of distinction between the two kinds of world outlook and between the two lines.

We must closely grasp the ultra-rightist essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, and criticize it in depth not only politically, but also ideologically and theoretically. We must criticize deeply and thoroughly the idealist transcendentalism, the theory of human nature of the landlord-bourgeoisie, and the idealist interpretation of history which they have fanatically trumpeted, together with their fallacies regarding literary and art questions, and thoroughly eradicate their poisonous influence, before the theory of reflection of dialectical materialism, the proletarian class doctrine, and the materialist interpretation of history can be deeply implanted in our heads.

"It is necessary to go to the midst of the worker-peasant-soldier masses indefinitely, unconditionally and wholeheartedly." Educators must first be educated, and teachers must first be pupils. This is what Chairman Mao has consistently taught. Workers, peasants and soldiers are the main body of social practice. Their life of struggle is the sole fountainhead of our literary and art creation.

If literary and art workers want to establish the proletarian world outlook, they will have to throw themselves in the fiery struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, regard themselves as part of the masses, become fighters, share the fate of the worker-peasant-soldier masses, breathe the same air with them, and change their stand, thoughts and feelings. They must regard learning from the worker-peasant-soldier masses and participation in mass struggle as a task of a life time. They must consciously direct their practice with the Marxist theory of knowledge and historical view and "study all classes in society, their mutual relations and respective conditions, their physiognomy and their mentality."

Only in this way will they be able to distinguish in the ceaselessly developing social life which are sidestreams and which is the mainstream and which is the essence, catch up with the pulse of the times, truly understand and grasp the demands and cries of the broad masses for progress, and truly fit themselves into the new era of the masses. It is only in this way that our literature and art can have a correct direction and rich content.

We must also closely relate our study of Marxism and study of society to our own literary and art practice. Reform of the objective world necessitates reform of the subjective world, and reform of the subjective world can be realized only in the course of reform of t e objective world. Literary and art practice is the important practice of the reform of the objective world of literary and art workers. Their reform of their own view of literature and art is an essential part of their remolding of world outlook. We must combine our participation in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements with our participation in literary and art practice, because the fundamental object of study of Marxism and study of society is to remold our world outlook and better carry out literary and art work.

Our literary and art practice is the practice of proletarian literary and art revolution marked by the revolutionary model plays. The study and application of the experience of creation of the revolutionary model plays, and defense and development of the great fruits of the revolutionary model plays,

is a historical task of literary and art workers. The principle and experience of the creation of the revolutionary model plays is certainly not a simple question of technique or method of creation, but is first of all a question of world outlook.

For example, without knowledge of the materialist theory of reflection, it will be impossible to understand the principle of "Originating from life but above life." Without the materialist interpretation of history, it will be impossible to understand and grasp the principle of "three highlightings" of the revolutionary model plays or to correctly embody and handle well in creation the relations between the Party's leadership, the heroic characters, and the masses. Without establishing the proletarian class viewpoint, it will be impossible to understand what the revolutionary fervor of the proletariat is, and no effort will likely be made to reveal the high degree of class consciousness and line awareness of the heroes in typical circumstances of class struggle.

Therefore, while learning and applying the principle and experience of creation of the revolutionary model plays, we consciously answer and solve various problems encountered by using the fundamental viewpoint of Marxism and at the same time further learn the fundamental viewpoint of Marxism through study and application of these principles and experience, regarding the course of study of the principle and experience of the creation of the revolutionary model plays as a course of further remolding of our world outlook and raising of our line consciousness.

The proletarian literary and art revolution is a revolution of unprecedented depth in the domain of literature and art. It violently buffets the deep-seated literary and art ideological system of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and must necessarily touch and buffet the exploiting class thoughts and old traditional ideas that still exist in our heads.

This requires us to use consciously the Marxist world outlook as our guide, ceaselessly develop the ideological struggle between the proletariat and the non-proletariat, and establish the proletarian view of literature and art and the firm conviction that the proletariat will necessarily vanquish the bourgeoisie in the domain of literature and art, and utterly discard the view of all declining classes on literature and art as well as their tastes and interest in this field. It requires us to establish the fearless proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to pioneer and to create the new, and utterly break and remove the force of habit that makes us wait and see, renders us impotent and leads to conservatism. It also requires us to establish the thought of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly, and to utterly break and demolish all kinds of bourgeois individualism.

In short, we must effect a complete rupture with the bourgeois world outlook and view on literature and art and shift our stand really to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers and to the side of the proletariat. Only by so doing shall we be able to show what is new under socialism and what is different with the proletariat, create more splendid and dazzling proletarian works of literature and art like the revolutionary model plays, and win new victories in the proletarian literary and art revolution.

* * *

Shift Our Standpoint While Studying Marxism-Leninism and Society

- What the worker-peasant-soldier students of the Department of Chinese, University of Szechwan, have gained in their study of "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" in relation to social reality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1973)

In his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao called upon revolutionary literary and art workers to "study Marxism-Leninism and study society" and shift their standpoint. "(They) must, in the course of going deep among the worker-peasant-soldier masses and into practical struggle, and in the course of study of Marxism and study of society, gradually shift it to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and to the side of the proletariat."

In accordance with this instruction of great leader Chairman Mao, the whole body of worker-peasant-soldier students of the Department of Chinese of the University of Szechwan went, under the leadership of the Party organization of the university and together with some of the revolutionary teachers, to the rural villages of Ta-yi hsien in February this year, to see an exhibition on class education, receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and carry out social investigation in depth. In relation to the reality of the current class struggle and line struggle in rural areas, the students earnestly studied Marxist works and Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and promoted the remolding of their world outlook and view on literature and art.

In a mood of elation they recently talked at length about their understanding of earnest reading and study in relation to reality and their effort to remold their own world outlook.

Master Marxism Before It Is Possible To Distinguish Between Right and Wrong

The students said: Chairman Mao pointed out clearly and positively 31 years ago that "Marxism-Leninism is a science which all revolutionists should study, and literary and art workers can be no exception." In the current criticism of revisionism and rectification of style movement, Chairman Mao has again issued a great call: "Read books and study conscientiously, and have a good grasp of Marxism."

These brilliant instructions of Chairman Mao are a basic guarantee of firm maintenance of the principle of Party character in literature and art, implementation of the worker-peasant-soldier orientation of literature and art, and creation of true proletarian literature and art. The students talked, from various angles, about the importance of earnest study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings to the directing of current literary and art creation.

Army student Hsü Feng-hsueh, a clerical worker of a certain unit of the PLA who has been to company-level units to gather news and write. He recalled how he once went to a certain regiment to gather news and write about field exercises involving underwater by the unit.

He said: Because I made insufficient study of Chairman Mao's military thought and had little understanding before I went down on that occasion, I hurriedly gathered materials as soon as I was there and began to write. I did produce something, but the fighters were critical of it and the leadership was dissatisfied. Later, I made an in-depth study of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's military thought, and then probed deep into the thoughts and feelings of the fighters, before I succeeded in writing something more satisfactory.

He also told how, because he had studied "Letter From Lenin To A.M. Gorki" and Chairman Mao's writings before he came to the countryside of Ta-yi this time, he was able to observe society with the Marxist-Leninist basic stand and viewpoint and relate his observations to reality, and as a result, he was able to see more clearly the excellent situation in the countryside. Therefore, he realized that Marxism-Leninism was a telescope and microscope for observation of society and something which all literary and art workers must master.

The students also expressed their views on some problems that had surfaced in current literary and art creation and criticism. For example, the question of artistic generalization and reality in life, the problem of the generality and particularity of contradiction, and the problem of common nature and individuality together formed, generally speaking, the problem of typification in literature and art.

The comrades unanimously agreed that it was absolutely necessary to study earnestly the literary writings of Marx and Engels concerning typification as well as Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions on typification, so as to clear away the idea that in literary and art creation "it would not do to fabricate fictitious characters and happenings out of nothing" and other such like specious views and to solve certain problems that appeared in literary and art creation.

The comrades spoke of their comprehension of their study of "Letter From Engels To M. Harkness(?)," in which Engels propounded the famous thesis that realistic literature and art must "truthfully reproduce typical character in typical circumstances."

Chairman Mao also pointed out at the heart of things by saying that revolutionary literature and art must firmly follow a direction toward the workers, peasants and soldiers and that works produced must be "higher, more intense, more concentrated, and typical, nearer to ideal, and therefore of a more universal character than ordinary practical life." Chairman Mao profoundly discoursed on the special character of literature and art in its reflection of social reality, pointing out that literary and art works should not be made like a philosophical lecture.

The comrades agreed that earnest study, deep understanding, and effective implementation of the Marxist principle of typification were of extremely great practical significance to the development of socialist creative literature and art and to improving the ideological and artistic level of literary and art works.

In their study and practice the students also realized that the basic reason why some comrades of our literary and art force failed to identify and resist the revisionist line of literature and art of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i was because they had not read books and studied in earnest or thoroughly remolded their world outlook.

For example, they were unable to distinguish and resist the theory of "all-people literature and art" exactly because they had not firmly established the viewpoint of class and class struggle. They were unable to distinguish and resist the theory of "writing about people in the middle" exactly because they had not firmly established the viewpoint of historical materialism, i.e., the viewpoint that the masses of people were the true heroes, and so on. Some works deal exclusively with "misunderstanding." In effect they were influenced by the theory of "no conflict."

The comrades realized that it was possible to eradicate thoroughly the poisonous influence of all the anti-Marxist literary and art ideas of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i only by intensifying study of the Marxist-Leninist literary and art theories and philosophical works, in particular, by boring hard into the full text of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works in relation to the practice of the current struggle on the literary and art front and by earnestly trying to understand their spiritual essence.

Several Criticize "Theory of Inspiration," Increase Consciousness of Study

To defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and raise consciousness of study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is necessary to criticize in depth the towering crimes of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i in opposing the study of Marxism-Leninism and sabotaging the study of Chairman Mao's works.

The students said: It is necessary to criticize in depth the "theory of inspiration" in the realm of literature and art. This "theory of inspiration" not only puts the relationship between life and literature and art upside down and promotes idealist transcendentalism, but also opposes the study of Marxism-Leninism by literary and art workers and denies the directing role of world outlook in relation to creative work. The "theory of inspiration" denies the importance of rational knowledge, regards creative literary and art work as an activity of purely sensory knowledge, and trumpets "the subconscious." It is in effect a reprint of Stanislavsky's fallacy, "Natural arousing of the organic nature and the subconscious to create," a harping on the old tune of reactionary Freudian psychology. It is the same kind of goods as old revisionist Lu-k'a-ch'i's (卢卡契) separation of world outlook from the creative method and the fallacy of some Soviet revisionist artists and writers that an author may go

forward to "communism" through "creative practice." Their aim is to oppose the study of Marxism and establishment of the proletarian world outlook by authors.

In relation to the practice of their recent investigation and study in the countryside, the students criticized the "theory of inspiration." They said: "The fact that we are able to write a number of family histories and essays about the poor and lower-middle peasants this time is entirely a result of compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions concerning investigation and research, willingness to be pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and humbleness in study. It would have been utterly impossible to write them by relying on so-called 'inspiration' behind the closed doors of the university."

Woman worker student Huang Su-chen recalled with feeling how she gathered material for a family history of Comrade Leng Yüeh-ying and criticized the "theory of inspiration." She said that regarding the writing of the family history as a course of receiving re-education and remolding of world outlook, she and some comrades of her group read a voluminous amount of relevant material already gathered, but were not satisfied. They paid several visits to Mother Leng and interviewed a large number of poor and lower-middle peasants who knew the family, thus taking in possession a large amount of first-hand relevant material. When they wrote about Mother Leng's being locked up in a "water cell," they realized that it was not enough to visit the water cell, but must personally experience what it was like to be locked up in it.

It was early spring, and after standing in the water cell for only a few minutes, their feet felt like being stabbed by needles and then they were benumbed. When they left the cell, their feet and legs were livid with cold, and they still ached even a few days afterward. Mother Leng was made to stand in the water cell for several days. The cell in those days was filthy and had a terrible smell, as there was a heap of human skeletons there. What she had endured could easily be imagined.

Huang Su-chen realized from this incident that in order to write well, it was absolutely necessary to go deep into practice and that it was useless to rely on so-called "inspiration," which was one's imagination. She believed that in order to carry out such practice, there was a problem of remolding of one's world outlook.

She said, "I was at the brink of the water cell. Should I go down? I debated with myself, but finally I mustered enough courage to go down. This not only added to the realism of the family history, but more important still, it did a lot of good to my own ideological remolding."

The comrades realized that the "theory of inspiration," which swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i talked about with great relish, was entirely fraudulent humbug. All revolutionary literary and art workers must utterly eliminate the poisonous influence of this reactionary theory from their heads, go to the largest and richest spring of the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in practice and in struggle, and observe society and analyze all people, all classes and all things

with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. Only then could they enter the process of creative writing. The comrades realized that the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method could be grasped and applied only through assiduous study.

Strictly Dissect Oneself, Intensify Remolding of World Outlook

The object of study of Marxism-Leninism by literary and art workers is to use it as a powerful weapon for the remolding of their own world outlook. This requires us to combine conscientious reading and study with strict dissection of ourselves.

On this question the students all made Lu Hsün their best example. They said that Lu Hsün was able to change his outlook from the "doctrine of evolution" of his early years to the "class doctrine" of his last years was because he was able to read and study earnestly in relation to the practice of struggle, strictly dissect himself with Marxism-Leninism, and courageously "attack" his own soul with Marxism-Leninism. Not long before his death, Lu Hsün said, "So long as I continue to live, of course I will continue to learn." We should make Lu Hsün our model and go on learning and remolding ourselves till the end of our days.

The students agreed that we should on the one hand fully recognize the progress made in the great cultural revolution by literary and art workers and on the other hand see the long-term and difficult character of their ideological remolding. "It will take a long time, at least eight or ten years," for literary and art workers to really settle the question of for whom should they work. At every milestone in our way of progress we should constantly think of reform and carry out reform in an effective, practical way.

Remolding of thought is equally important with worker-peasant-soldier amateur authors and worker-peasant-soldier students. Recalling a visit to an old poor peasant Grandfather Wu, woman peasant student Chang Shu-lin said that Old Man Wu was not at home when she called, so his daughter went to fetch him. After saying a few words, Old Man Wu went out again. Chang Shu-lun was puzzled by his behavior at the time, but later she talked to his daughter and learned that Old Man Wu was letting in water at the field at the time and was afraid that production would be affected if he talked too long to the caller.

With deep understanding Chang Shu-lun said that although she had come from a farm herself, the failure of the visit showed that she was only eager to collect material for her work and was not concerned with the thoughts and anxieties of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and that there was still some gap between her thoughts and feelings and those of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The students said: Worker-peasant-soldier students must set their relations with the masses right. They must see their own weaknesses, shortcomings, and mistakes. Although we have come from the first line of the three

major revolutionary movements and have a certain amount of political awareness and practical experience, but we are still far short of the demands imposed on us by the Party and Chairman Mao. In particular, we have not yet firmly established in our heads the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and literary and art view. By relying exclusively on a little experience in "tilling the land and hammering iron," it is impossible to reform literature and art. Simple class feeling and limited practical experience cannot take the place of study of Marxism-Leninism. To engage in creative literature and art, it is necessary to be thoroughly conversant with two levels--at the upper level is Marxism-Leninism, and at the lower level is social life. Both worker-peasant-soldier students and worker-peasant-soldier spare-time authors have a task of unceasing reform.

- Educational Revolution Practice Team of
Department of Chinese, Szechwan University

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NEW CADRES

Old Cadres Fervently Help New Cadres

- Thanks to the old cadres' concern, the new cadres of a certain regiment under the Tsinan Military Command are growing up healthily

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan) With a high sense of revolutionary responsibility, the old cadres of a certain regiment under the Tsinan Military Command fervently help new cadres temper themselves better in the practice of revolutionary struggle.

With the rapid development of the revolutionary enterprise, over 160 young new cadres of this regiment have in recent years successively stepped into various leadership posts at the regiment level. Many old cadres who joined the army during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and War of Liberation held that the flow of large new forces into leadership posts pointed to more important tasks being imposed on themselves by the Party committee and new demands being set. In no way did this mean that they could thus lighten the heavy revolutionary burden placed on them. They said that to help these new cadres grow rapidly and successfully shoulder the revolutionary burden was a political task which must be taken up by every old cadre. Therefore, whether in office or in basic-level companies, they fervently apply themselves to the training of new cadres.

At the political work study class, they speak about our army's glorious traditions and recount their own experience. In military instruction teams, they act as teachers imparting tactics and technique. While working in army units in ordinary times, they lead in showing the proper style of work and teach work methods and help new cadres toward overall tempering and improvement.

Young chairman Chang Wen-tai of the political department was formerly head of a propaganda section. When he was section head, vice chairman Ch'eng Kuo-liang and the former chairman who joined the army during the War of Liberation consciously gave him training. He was allowed to get involved in the work of the research office. He was allowed to sum up and report the work in the relevant organs. He was given concrete help in practice. Before his promotion, he was enabled to get acquainted with the work of the whole political department. He received much tempering in ideology and work.

The year before last, Chang Wen-tai was promoted to the post of chairman of the political department and elected a member of the standing committee of the Party committee to become Ch'eng Kuo-liang's superior. Prompted by the needs of the development of the revolutionary cause, Ch'eng Kuo-liang continued to give Chang Wen-tai fervent help and energetic support and enabled him to make a good job of leadership work.

Once, Chang Wen-tai went to attend a reading class held at the upper level. Ch'eng Kuo-liang was left in charge. During his absence, about all arrangements in the office, Ch'eng Kuo-liang would first get through to Chang Wen-tai to consult him. When Chang Wen-tai was back from studies, Ch'eng Kuo-liang again took the initiative of briefing him on things and asking for his opinion.

At another time, Ch'eng Kuo-liang found that Chang Wen-tai in his haste to get acquainted with nationwide conditions made a point of going deep into the midst of companies but to the neglect of theoretical studies and the thinking of the office cadres. Ch'eng Kuo-liang engaged Chang Wen-tai in a timely heart-to-heart talk and told him how to get a proper grip on basic-level work and a proper grip on office work. He also recounted his own work and study experiences. This gave Chang Wen-tai profound enlightenment. Thereafter, Chang Wen-tai solved in a relatively satisfactory way the contradictions between work and study and strengthened his own theoretical studies. This gave a boost to the study efforts of the whole political department.

Concerning young new cadres of basic-level companies, the old cadres constantly went downward to practice "imparting knowledge, helping and leading" in a concrete way. The great majority of the cadres of the 2nd company were newly promoted young people. Regiment commander Meng Sheng-ho found them lacking in experience in the management of education, and personally came to stay at a selected point with this company, a knapsack on his back. He organized new cadres to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and cited the deeds of love for soldiers on the part of the old Red Army and old 8th Route Army personally witnessed by him during the period of revolutionary war. He recounted our army's glorious tradition of unity between officers and men. In practice, he showed concern for the fighters in every way and did elaborate ideological and political work on them. He showed the new cadres an example.

Under his help and inspiration, the new cadres of the 2nd company enthusiastically moved from the companies to stay in squads to make a careful check of the progress of fighters and to give the fighters fervent help in solving various problems. In carrying out construction work tasks, they on many occasions rushed to save fighters at the risk of their own safety. They were cited as "young and yet firm-in-style good cadres."

Hsü Yü-hsiang, the youngest political instructor of the whole regiment, was formerly an office cadre. Owing to lack of company work experience, he arrived at the company to find himself momentarily confounded by the complications of work there. To counter the situation, former political commissar Ch'u Yü-chih and incumbent political commissar Li Yung-kuei successively went to stay at a fixed point with the company where Hsü Yü-hsiang was. Hsü Yü-hsiang was helped to study revolutionary theory and briefed on proper work experience.

At one time last year, the company launched into line education and military training simultaneously. Of the cadres of the company, only Hsü Yü-hsiang also remained on duty. For some time he was confronted by a maze of tangles, each unraveled only to be followed by another. The two political commissars successively helped him to study Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction," "Work Metho

of the Party Committee" and other brilliant works and showed him how to put the focus of work on line education and taking line education as a lever to spur military training.

Meanwhile, in the light of the condition of the army unit marked by a scarcity of military cadres, they again helped Hsü Yü-hsiang to make a point of giving full play to the backbone role of squad and platoon leaders and fighters and unfold a mass campaign of helping and learning.

In the work process, the two political commissars also concretely helped Hsü Yü-hsiang to formulate work plans and prepare lessons for line education. They personally showed up at the training ground as teachers imparting technique. With the two's help, Hsü Yü-hsiang received tempering and developed his skills in practice. He kept the work arrangements of the whole company shipshape and led the whole company in fulfilling line education and military training tasks with flying colors. That year, due to the rapid improvement of the political quality and military quality of the 8th company, he won a citation from the division and regiment-level leadership organs.

* * *

UNITY OF INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL

Further Carry Out Party Policy on A Firm Basis and Better Strengthen People's Unity

- An excellent situation prevails in T'angshan Steel Mill under the guidance of the line of the Party's 9th National Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th National Congress, the Party committee of T'angshan Steel Mill further firmly carries out the Party's various proletarian policies and unites all forces that can be united and calls in to play all positive factors. This makes for an excellent situation in the whole mill marked by vim and vigor and unity in fighting.

In 1972, total industrial output of this mill registered an increase of 20 percent compared with 1971. Relatively big-margin increases were also chalked up in steel, rolled steel, pig iron, high aluminum bricks, silicon iron and other principal products compared with 1971. From January to May this year, state plans were again overfulfilled ahead of schedule. Steel, rolled steel and pig iron output showed a relatively big-margin increase over the corresponding period last year.

In practice, the Party committee of the T'angshan Steel Mill has come to understand deeply that unity is a basic guarantee for victory. To seek the high-speed development of iron and steel production, it is necessary to strengthe revolutionary unity among cadres, workers and engineering and technical personnel and form an impressive revolutionary force to stage an assault on production in depth and breadth. Therefore, in the process of unfolding a penetrating criticis revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the Party committee of the T'angshan Steel Mill educates the masses in the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th National Congress and arms the masses with it. The aim is to further carry out firmly the Party's various proletarian policies and better strengthen revolutionary unity among the people.

The Party committee of this mill organizes the broad masses of cadres to read seriously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and to criticize penetratingly the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, in order to raise their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. Concerning ideological problems among leading members, the chief responsible comrades of the Party committee take the lead in doing elaborate ideological work and lead everyone in exchanging confidences and unfolding criticism and self-criticism. The object of clarifying ideas, unifying awareness and getting united in a common struggle is attained

A new cadre of the leading squad of the plant worked with vim and vigor. But in looking at problems, he was sometimes one-sided. In doing things, he was inclined to be rash. The old cadres of the Party committee constantly

engaged him in heart-to-heart talks and helped him make an overall analysis of problems. They also joined him in going deep into the basic levels. He was allowed to work freely. He was enabled to develop new skills in practice and raise his work ability.

For engineering and technical personnel, the Party committee thoroughly carries out the guideline of unity, education and transformation. Full play is given to their special skills and expertise. Fervent help is rendered them politically. They are enabled to raise their consciousness of continuous revolution and to firmly and unswervingly follow the road of integration with workers. At present, 95 percent of the engineering and technical personnel of the whole plant are rationally placed and used. Many play a relatively satisfactory role in their posts, with new contributions to their credit.

The technical personnel of the 2nd steel-rolling workshop acquired the advanced experience of Shanghai Steel Mill and acted in close cooperation with the workers of the workshop in continuously improving equipment and improving technology. Since last year, it has achieved 65 major and minor items of innovation. The operation rate of the rolling machine was raised from 60 percent to 80 percent. In the first quarter of this year, it was further raised to over 90 percent. Output of the whole workshop rose 58 percent.

In the firm implementation of the Party's policies, the Party committee of T'angshan Steel Mill pays great attention to giving full play to the role of old workers. Now, in the whole mill, many old workers have taken up duties as work section heads or shift and group heads. Quite a number of old workers are promoted to leadership posts above the workshop level. After taking up leadership work, these old workers worked hard and assiduously and were the first to take up dirty and tiring jobs.

After being promoted as general head worker of the blast cupola of the workshop, old worker Chu Yu-chang of the No. 1 steel smelting workshop insisted on taking up collective productive labor going to work where there were difficulties to be solved.

In April this year, he led the workers in a fight day and night to solve problems appearing in iron smelting. The life-spell of the No. 1 blast cupola is prolonged around 100 percent. Favorable conditions are created for the realization of high-temperature and quick-speed converter steel-making.

Serious implementation of the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th National Congress by the Party committee of T'angshan Steel Mill has stimulated revolutionary unity in the whole plant up and down, cemented the ties between cadres and the masses and aroused the enthusiasm of the workers. The broad masses of workers stay physically in the workshop and yet occupy themselves mentally with the whole situation. They fight in unity to win continuous new victories.

* * *

REFORM OF INTELLECTUALS

Strengthen Line Education and Give Full Play To Technical Personnel's Special Skills

- The Foochow No. 2 Chemical Factory seriously carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals on a firm basis; many technical personnel consciously go to the forefront of production to temper themselves in an effort to change old ideas

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, June 9, 1973) The Party committee of Foochow No. 2 Chemical Factory seriously carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals on a firm basis. After the proper arrangement of work assignments for technical personnel, it continuously gives them ideological and political line education and tries in every way to create favorable working conditions for the technical personnel. Further play is given to their special skills.

Last year, along with the broad worker masses, the technical personnel of this factory achieved eight relatively important technical innovations. For their outstanding work performance, ten technical personnel were cited by the whole factory. Some have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Foochow No. 2 Chemical Factory employs a total of over 80 technical personnel. Since the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, seven technical personnel have taken up leadership duties at the workshop and section levels and eight engineer-level technical personnel have respectively taken up leadership work of the whole factory and in various workshops.

To give better play to the role of technical personnel in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "To lay hold of ideological education is a central link of the effort toward uniting the whole Party in a great political struggle," the factory Party committee strengthens ideological and political line education for them and organizes them to seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. They are enabled to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line, to further see the protractedness and inevitability of the transformation of world outlook, and to receive better re-education from the working class and gradually transform old ideas.

Simultaneously, the factory Party committee tries by every means to create work conditions for them, and fervently encourages technical personnel to do technical studies for revolution.

An old technical worker decided to study a certain subject. On knowing this, the factory leadership specially allotted him two assistants and let him form with some workers a research trial-making group. Testing workshop, appliances and equipment were placed at the group's disposal. The workshop also came out with energetic support. This scientific research group was enabled to produce results very rapidly. The period of polymerization of

polyethylene chloride was effectively shortened. The method of operation was also made easier.

The factory Party committee promptly cites technical personnel like these with achievements in work and encourages them to press on with their efforts toward still greater achievements. In experimental research work, some technical personnel have suffered temporary setbacks. The factory and workshop leadership does not simply take them to task but instead joins them in summing up experiences and lessons and give them support in making continuous experiments until success is achieved.

Due to the relatively satisfactory firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals by this factory, the socialist activism of the technical personnel of the whole factory is further aroused. Many technical personnel consciously insist on going to the forefront of production to temper themselves in an effort toward changing the old ideas.

In designing and making a 15-ton all-boiling boiler, a technical worker of the boiler workshop carried his own bedding to the workshop. Day and night he fought together with the workers. When the boiler was being tested, there appeared a coking phenomenon. Like the workers, he put on an asbesto suit and climbed into the heart of the boiler in disregard of the high temperature to remove the coking with hammers and steel drills. With the new boiler built, the leadership of the factory out of concern for his health decided to give him a rest in the sanatorium. But when he heard another old boiler in the workshop was to be re-made, he returned to the factory to take a hand in formulating the program for the re-making of the old boiler after spending only two days in the sanatorium.

A technical worker of the insecticide workshop constantly went to various work sections to take up labor and do the hardest labor. Once, the No. 2 tower producing bleaching powder developed trouble. Emergency timely repairs were to be made. At that time, it was hot and stuffy inside the tower, the bleaching powder already reduced to a pulpy state. The said technical worker rushed to the scene and put on a gas mask. Together with the workers, he climbed inside. Their clothes drenched in sweat, they worked for over three hours before the cause of trouble was removed.

The technical personnel of this factory also made a point of putting proletarian politics in command of technique and making their own skills better serve proletarian politics. "Fight 100 Kinds of Insect" is a highly effective insecticide warmly welcomed by the peasants. To satisfy rural needs, this factory with the approval of the higher-ups decided to set up an additional section for the production of "Fight 100 Kinds of Insect."

At that time, the factory lacked technical data and had no necessary factor equipment. These technical personnel participating in the preparations for the project did not shrink from the difficulties confronting them. Instead they energetically joined the workers in going to fraternal units to inspect and stud things. By utilizing waste and discarded materials, they made and re-made on their own over 80 percent of the production equipment of the whole work section. They also converted old factory premises into new factory premises.

After the work section went into production in February last year, it overfulfilled the annual production task for that year. The percentage of A-1 products exceeded 90 percent. To economize in the consumption of coal, the technical personnel of the boiler workshop together with the workers designed and manufactured on their own a 15-ton all-boiling boiler with the help of fraternal units. With experience acquired, they again converted a ten-and-a-half-ton semi-boiling boiler into a 15-ton-all-boiling boiler. For this kind of a boiler, bituminous coal from other areas was no longer required. White coal from the province was all that was consumed. A large quantity of coal slags could also be used for consumption. Thus, production costs were cut down in a big way.

The technical personnel of this factory also launches an energetic effort toward the comprehensive utilization of "three wastes." Along with the broad masses of workers and cadres, they made concerted efforts in successfully producing cement, coal slag bricks, paper-making bleaching liquid, polycrystal, etc., by utilizing carbide, coal slags, waste gas from bleaching powder, spare electrolytic hydrogen, etc. They also made chemical materials out of the salt mud of polyethylene chloride and caustic soda. Additional wealth was created for the state.

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Rescued Taiwan Fishermen Go Back to Taiwan Province

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 8, 1973)

another ten fishermen from taiwan province, who had been rescued at sea by chekiang fishermen, left chekiang province for taiwan aboard the fishing ship "shengfeng no. 12" today.

these compatriots are fishermen of the fuhsing company of keelung city in taiwan province. their ship "shengfeng no. 12" struck reefs in foggy weather and sank near the choushan islands in chekiang province around four o'clock on the afternoon of april 25. at 6 o'clock that afternoon the ten compatriots were rescued by fishermen of the taao brigade of the huaniao people's commune of shengszu county. in order to enable them to return to taiwan and reunite with their families as early as possible, the local people's government had the badly damaged sunken ship salvaged and repaired and replenished with sufficient stocks of fuel, water and daily necessities for the crew. on june 8, the ten taiwan compatriots went aboard the repaired "shengfeng no. 12" and set out for taiwan.

during their stay in chekiang province, they were treated affectionately by the local authorities and people, who accorded them a warm reception. seeing the ten fishermen off, the local people repeatedly asked them to convey their regards to the compatriots in taiwan, who are their own flesh and blood.

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS

Northwest China Hsien Leaders Work Experimental Plots

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 8, 1973)

the leaders of a northwest china county have worked experimental plots together with the peasants in the past few years and helped increase grain production in the area.

the 40 county and commune leaders in yungshou county, shensi province, last year grew grain crops to be harvested in early autumn on 140 hectares of experimental plots. these plots yielded 5.25 tons per hectare despite onslaughts of frost, insects, hailstorm and drought. prompted by their example, the county recorded a 20 per cent increase in the output of such crops. output of rapeseeds rose 17 per cent.

the leading cadres this year have been working on a total of 200 hectares of test plots sown to wheat, rape, maize and kaoliang.

the working of experimental plots for gaining first-hand experience to direct overall work was initiated by the cadres of hungan county in central china's hupeh province in 1958, and was encouraged by the central committee of the chinese communist party. it quickly spread throughout china, in various forms.

seven of the eight standing committee members of the yungshou county party committee regularly make investigations and work experimental plots in production brigades while the eighth member remains behind handling the routine work. the party secretaries and revolutionary committee chairmen of the county's 14 communes all have their own experimental plots in production brigades or teams.

a high-yield strain of hybrid kaoliang was to be popularized in the county early last year. some party committee members were skeptical, saying that this strain would not ripen in the northern parts where the frost-free period is short and the temperature is low.

li chih-yuan, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, went to a northern production brigade and planted 0.66 hectares of kaoliang with the peasants there. he made a thorough study of the local geographical, climatic and soil conditions and consulted several veteran peasants and agro-technicians. they chose an early-ripening strain, sowed somewhat earlier than usual, and followed up with a heavy dressing of fertilizer. they got a record yield of 7.9 tons. inspired by this, the brigade grew kaoliang on six hectares and averaged 8 tons per hectare.

the county party committee encouraged cadres and peasants of other communes and brigades to visit the brigade and learn from its experience. as a result, the county's acreage under cross-bred kaoliang increased from 400 hectares to 4,100.

"by working test plots, the cadres can learn from the masses much better," said tu wen-hsiu, another vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee. last year he grew 1.3 hectares of wheat with peasants in a brigade of the yiching people's commune. owing to a dry spell, the seedlings turned yellow just before winter set in. acting on the advice of veteran peasants, he applied more manure to help the shoots take deep root and resist drought. this proved successful. the brigade members followed suit and gave their 1,200 hectares of wheat one or two top-dressings. the crop did very well.

ma hung-hsuan became party secretary of the yiching commune in 1971. by working alongside the commune members on several test plots, he soon got to know how things stood with each and every brigade. he spent most of his time out in the fields, levelling land, applying manure or building irrigation works. the commune members praised him as "a leader after our hearts as well as an ordinary labourer."

COAL MINE CADRE

Outstanding Cadre in East China Coal Mine

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 9, 1973)

the miners praise 50-year-old hsuan tsai-fang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of a coal mine under east china's huainan mining administration, for taking part in productive labour no matter how busy he is.

he does this in line with chairman mao's teaching "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system".

the former miner was promoted to a leading post in 1958. he was elected chairman of the revolutionary committee of the coal mine, deputy secretary of the mine's party committee and member of the huainan municipal party committee during the great proletarian cultural revolution. though he is busy with this work, he spends over 80 days every year working in the pits. he sometimes does this in the evening when he has no time during the day. after attending meetings in other places, he first goes to the mine and then home.

born in a poor peasant family, he herded cattle for a landlord when he was a child and worked in a coal mine for a capitalist when he was only 16 years old. as he was cutting coal one day, part of the roof of the work face came loose and he was seriously injured.

hsuan tsai-fang has intense hatred for the old society and loves the new one. he joined the chinese communist party in 1953, and the party organization sent him to study in a cadre training school.

he joined the miners and technicians in studying how to use machines to undercut coal at a work face of poor

geological structure. they finally succeeded. their experience was adopted and more work is being done with machinery. annual coal output ran double the designed capacity two years running.

the rise in the rate of extraction put a strain on the hoisting capacity. the equipment had been improved several times and some people doubted that more could be done. led by hsuan tsai-fang, the mechanics made an innovation that improved the equipment and raised efficiency.

hsuan tsai-fang says: "a mining cadre can't work well unless he is familiar with all the conditions."

the mine began to expand the work faces last year. some workers told hsuan tsai-fang who was working with them that they had hit a difficult rock stratum. the workers asked that the work plan be changed. he and other cadres and technicians made an extensive survey and modified the work plan. the new faces went into operation ahead of schedule.

hsuan tsai-fang also shows great concern for retired workers and sick miners. he visits them at home during festivals and holidays.

ASBESTOS

Changes in Southwest China Asbestos Producing Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 8, 1973)

a former barren mountainous area in southwest china, shihmien county now has a fairly large up-to-date asbestos industry. the asbestos is of good quality and has long fibres.

acid-, alkali- and heat-resistant asbestos is an important insulating and sound-proofing material that the chinese labouring people were already using two thousand years ago to make fire-proof cloth. in 1918, imperialists set up an asbestos mine here to plunder the resources. then the miners had to process asbestos with bamboo sieves, sticks and other unwieldy tools. labour intensity was very high and efficiency low. the people's government expanded the mine after liberation and set up new ore-dressing and machinery repair plants. production is largely mechanized. output has gone up several hundred fold. apart from supplying other parts of the country, the county also exports asbestos.

the county also produces farm machinery, reeled silk, coal and cement. gross industrial output in 1972 was 31.8 per cent above 1971.

the county seat formerly had only one narrow street a hundred metres long and 17 households living in several dilapidated thatched cottages set on a vast tract of wasteland. now wide asphalt roads are flanked by trees. block after block of tall factory buildings and housing for the miners have sprung up.

good harvests have been reported for 14 years in succession. grain output in 1972 was double the amount for 1952, the year before the agricultural cooperation.

the county is hemmed in by mountains and crisscrossed by rivers and brooks. the entire county had only one highway before liberation. people had to cross the rivers at some points on rope bridges, and some people drowned. roads now run through 14 of the 16 people's communes and 57 bridges span the main rivers. asbestos and other local products can now be sent to other places easily and the local people can get daily necessities in shops or shopping centres nearby. in the past people had to spend two or three days climbing over mountains to buy even a bit of salt.

OLIVE TREES

Albanian Olives Grow Well in Central China

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 8, 1973)

the olive saplings which the albanian people presented to the chinese people as a token of friendship are growing luxuriantly in chairman mao's home village shaoshan, changsha, and eight other places in hunan province. the number of such saplings has increased from 110 to 900 since 1969, and 50,000 more have been raised from cuttings this year.

leading members of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, of the provincial command of the people's liberation army and the shaoshan area paid great attention to cultivating the olive saplings when they first arrived in shaoshan in 1969. the shaoshan forestry research institute assigned a special group of cadres, workers and technicians to care for their growth. since olive trees need soil that is slightly basic and contains a certain amount of borax, the group added lime and borax to the soil besides applying other fertilizer to accelerate the

growth of the saplings. it dug a pool beside the tree nursery for irrigation during the arid summer and wrapped the saplings in straw against cold waves in winter.

many visiting albanian delegations and comrades from the albanian embassy in peking have come to hunan to see how the friendship trees grow. three albanian olive tree experts made a special trip to shaoshan last year and offered technical guidance. albanian olives are now grown in many parts of hunan. the provincial forestry department recently ran a training class in shaoshan to study how to tend the trees well.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

many factories in china have made new achievements in the mass movement to increase production and practise economy.

taiyeh steel plant achieves new success

central china's taiyeh steel plant has overfulfilled the production plan for the first four months of this year. steel output was 10 per cent and rolled steel 12 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period. the quotas for standard steel ingots and rolled steel were topped, and consumption of raw materials, fuel and electricity was lowered.

penchi iron and steel company lowers coke consumption

northeast china's penchi iron and steel company lowered the consumption of coke for making a ton of pig iron by 19 kilogrammes last year compared with 1970, itself a record year. coke consumption was further down by 35 kilogrammes in the first four months of this year. the company produced over 10,000 tons of pig iron above the state quota for this period, and 99.98 per cent of the iron was up to standard.

several blast furnaces in the company used to consume comparatively more coke owing to out-dated work processes. leading members of the company's party organization worked alongside the iron smelters. together they made

technical innovations to improve the processes. the no. 2 iron and steel plant alone saved 17,000 tons of coke in the january-april period.

new high-voltage transmission line in east china province

a 220,000-volt transmission line recently went into operation in the east china province of anhwei. it was integrated into a power grid that serves neighbouring kiangsu province as well.

the project was designed by the east china power designing institute and built by the anhwei provincial water conservancy and power bureau. the designers, builders and operators jointly introduced many technical innovations that helped cut costs, save land and speed up construction.

RIVER TRAFFIC

South China Autonomous Region Improves River Traffic

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jun. 9, 1973)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china has transformed a tributary of the pearl river, formerly navigable only by junks, into an important waterway through six counties.

with the removal of 130 hidden rocks and shoals, 270-h.p. tugboats now sail the 350-kilometre-long yuchiang river, each towing five 100-ton barges.

rice, sugar, timber and minerals abound in the yuchiang valley. the local people of chuang, yao, miao and han nationalities can now ship their farm produce, timber, and minerals to other areas and bring in chemical fertilizer, farm machinery and other industrial goods.

work to improve the river, which snakes through deep gorges, began soon after liberation. two million cubic metres of river-bed pebbles have been removed and 170,000 cubic metres of submerged rocks blasted off in the past two decades. in certain sections, new channels replaced unnavigable ones. some 1,300 buoys were installed along the entire course of the river to facilitate round-the-clock navigation. the gross tonnage of ships has risen 50-fold since 1953, and the number of passengers 130 times.

the rulers before liberation never cared a hang about the waterway. rocks and shoals dotted the meandering and narrow course, making the current swift and perilous. a slip in steering might turn the boat against a rock and send it to the bottom. during the low-water season boats had to be hauled up the river at some places. it took three or four hours to negotiate the chinling shoal. sometimes boats had to wait three days before they were hauled through. now, 15,000 cubic metres of rock has been blasted, and a new course 30 metres wide and 500 metres long has been opened near the old channel. hauling is no longer necessary, and it takes only 30 minutes for a string of boats going upstream to pass through that section of the river. a voyage from nanning, capital of the autonomous region, to the uppermost town of paishe needs five days as against one full month in the past.

the workers have displayed their ingenuity in improving the navigation channel. according to technical literature, a river with a small flow calls for the narrowing of the course. and this inevitably leads to swift currents and makes navigation difficult. the workers, technicians and leading cadres made a careful study of the river. they broadened the course while reducing the gradient of shoals.

an increasing volume of cargo is being carried along the dredged river. over 90 per cent of the goods handled by multi-national lungan county last year was water-borne. the county has built a hydro-electric power station, two dozen pumping stations, and a dozen small factories that produce nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer and cement, refine sugar and repair farm machinery. grain output last year was 66 per cent more than that in 1966.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ACROBATIC TROUPE

Asian and African Embassies Give Reception for Peking Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

the embassies in peking of egypt, the sudan, algeria, ethiopia and iran gave a reception here this evening for the peking acrobatic troupe which had returned recently from a performance tour in these countries.

among the guests were liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, ho ying, vice foreign minister, yang chi and lin lin, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wang hsiao-yi, leader of the peking acrobatic troupe, and leading members of departments concerned chang cheng-teh, ho kung-kai, hsing jen-hsien, keng tung-chen and members of the peking acrobatic troupe.

present were sudanese ambassador abdelwahab zainulabidin, ethiopian ambassador makonnen kebret and his wife, iranian ambassador abbas aram, mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, and mostafa a. fahmy, counsellor of the egyptian embassy in peking.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. in his toast, ambassador abdelwahab zainulabidin praised the peking acrobatic troupe for their contribution to the promotion of friendship and friendly exchanges between the chinese people and the people in asia and africa. he said that relations between china and african and asian countries were developing very warmly. he believed that the friendly exchanges would further develop the friendship and friendly relations between the people in asia and africa.

wang hsiao-yi in his reply said that, during the peking acrobatic troupe's visits to the five countries, the members were literally submerged in an ocean of friendship and were deeply moved by the friendly feelings of the people of these countries. he said, "we saw the superb cultural relics of your countries and sites of the glorious struggles of your people. we also saw the achievements you have made in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy and national culture." he expressed the hope that the friendly cooperation and cultural exchanges between china and asian and african countries would further develop.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Youth Volleyball Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

an albanian national youth men's volleyball team with skender tupia as its leader and thamas toto and ilia gaxho as its deputy leaders arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly match tour of china.

the team was met at the airport by yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsia lang, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

f. golemi, first secretary of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Ambassador Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

eduardo bradley, ambassador of the republic of argentina to china left his post for home today.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Austrian Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with fedinan brandner, an austrian specialist who has been here on a lecture tour since april 21.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists tuan tzu-chun, wu chung-hua, hen yuan, tsao chuan-chun, hsu ming-chen and li chih-kuang.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Douglas-Home, Chi Peng-fei Hold Talks

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 7, 1973)

sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs and chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei held talks at the british foreign office here today. the two sides had a frank and unrestrained exchange of views on relations between the two countries and international issues of common interest.

taking part in the talks on the british side were parliamentary under-secretary of state at foreign office anthony royle, permanent under-secretary of state sir denis greenhill, deputy under secretary of state sir eric norris, assistant under-secretary of state michael wilford, head of the far eastern department richard evans, head of the news department j.h.g. leahy, private secretary to douglas-home anthony acland and others.

on the chinese side were wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, as well as hsu wei-chin, chang yi-chun, ma yu-chen, tang wen-sheng and chao ching-tien.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang and british ambassador to china sir john addis were also present.

Douglas-Home Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 7, 1973)

sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and lady douglas-home gave a dinner at hampton court palace this evening in honour of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

present on invitation were wang hai-jung, chinese assistant foreign minister, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry, and others.

british government officials, well-known personages from various circles and members of parliament totalling over 100 people were present at the dinner. among them were john davies, chancellor of the duchy of lancaster, anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state at the foreign office, sir denis greenhill, permanent under-secretary of state, sir john addis, ambassador to china, sir eric norris, deputy under-secretary of state, michael wilford, assistant under-secretary of state, denis healey, spokesman on finance of the shadow cabinet of the labour party, malcolm macdonald, president of the great britain-china committee, ramsay, lord archbishop of canterbury, and lord trevelyan, president of the royal institute of international affairs.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang and his wife chang ju, counsellor hu ting-yi, military attache shih hsin-jen and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were present.

douglas-home made a speech at the dinner.

he reviewed the development of relationship between the two countries in the past year including the exchange of ambassadors, mutual visits by government ministers, and contacts in science, technology and culture. he said: "out of all this we derived a host of impressions; the first is that modern china is an exciting country. but perhaps the most striking was the readiness of your government to talk frankly on any subject under the sun. if we agreed, we said so. if we disagreed, we said so and did not shrink to give the reasons why. this was thoroughly refreshing. on that basis we can do business, in spite of the differences between our political and social systems."

referring to international problems, he said: "there is a healthy trend in the world today. this is the desire of countries of all kinds to sit down and discuss their differences."

"we are about to engage as part of the western alliance in talks both in helsinki and in vienna designed to create a future for europe which is more secure as well as more relaxed. one cannot relax until one is secure. we do not forget that, but we are alert to detect genuine detente," he said.

replying, chi peng-fei expressed sincere appreciation for the warm reception accorded by the british government and people. he said: "the british people cherish independence and freedom. particularly in the second world war, they remained calm in face of peril and rose boldly in resistance, turning the british isles into an important bastion against fascist aggression and writing a glorious page in british history. this left a deep impression upon the chinese people who were then engaged in a dauntless war of resistance. allow me here to convey the high respect of the chinese people for the british people."

he said: "although twenty-eight years have passed since the second world war, the world is still in turmoil and unrest. hegemonism and power politics are still menacing the independence and security of nations, and this is the root cause of international tension. it is understandable that the people of europe and throughout the world hope for an international detente. but what we want is a genuine detente and not one on paper. if one talks volubly about detente but in practice actively prepares for expansion, his detente is nothing but a fraud. we agree to the view that while an illusory detente is easy to attain, it is also very dangerous."

he said: china and the united kingdom are countries with differing social systems, and we are very different in our political, economic and cultural conventions and ways of life. yet this need not hinder our two countries from establishing friendly relations and settling questions existing between us step by step on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

in conclusion he expressed thanks to all the british friends, old and new, who have contributed to the growth of sino-british friendship.

at the end of the dinner, a band of the royal guard played outside the palace.

British Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster Meets with Chi Peng-fei

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 8, 1973)

british chancellor of the duchy of lancaster john davis met with chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were wang hai-jung, chinese assistant foreign minister, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department and tang wen-sheng and chao ching-tien, staff members.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kung and british ambassador to china sir john addis were also present.

at noon today minister chi peng-fei and some of his party were invited to visit british parliament where lord kennet, deputy chairman of the anglo-chinese parliamentary group gave a luncheon in honour of them. minister chi peng-fei visited the royal academy of arts in the afternoon and was warmly received by sir thomas monnington, president of the academy.

comrade hsu han-ping visited trinity college of cambridge university and the colchester english study center yesterday. this morning she visited the british museum. at noon today, lady greenhill, wife of permanent under-secretary of state gave a luncheon in honour of comrade hsu han-ping.

Chinese Ambassador in London Gives Reception on Chinese Foreign Minister's Visit to Britain

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 8, 1973)

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang gave a reception here this evening on the visit of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei to britain.

present at the reception were lord hailsham, lord chancellor and speaker of the house of lords; anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state of the foreign and commonwealth office; lord drumalbyn, minister without portfolio; sir john addis, british ambassador to china; sir thomas brimelow and sir eric norris, deputy under-secretaries, and michael wilford, assistant under-secretary of state, of the foreign and commonwealth office; and other government officials.

present also were lord trevelyan, president of the royal institute of international affairs; lord thomson of fleet, chairman of the thomson organization; sir frederic bennet, deputy chairman of the conservative foreign committee; lord kennet, deputy chairman of the anglo-chinese parliamentary group; sir thomas monnington, president of the royal academy of arts; sir john keswick, former president of the sino-british trade council; and other well-known figures from all fields.

all members of chi peng-fei's party were present.

proposing a toast, foreign minister chi peng-fei said he had the privilege of having a friendly conversation with prime minister heath and had wide-ranging, candid and unconstrained talks with sir alec douglas-home. the talks have produced positive results.

"we both hope to further promote the friendship between our peoples and develop the good relations between our two countries," he said.

he added that prime minister heath had accepted an invitation from premier chou en-lai to visit china. this will be a great event in sino-british relations. "we are looking forward to welcoming mr. prime minister in china in the not too distant future," he said.

lord hailsham said in reply that the british people have goodwill for the chinese people, which is entertained by all the people in the british isles.

he said he was delighted that britain and china had developed good relations since the conservative party came to office in 1970, and now he and his colleagues are happy that prime minister heath will visit china.

he added that he appreciates the enhancement of exchanges between britain and china. he expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries will develop to the far end and more than ever.

the/reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

British Prime Minister Meets with Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 8, 1973)

british prime minister edward heath met with chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at no. 10 downing street, the official residence of british prime minister, this morning. they had friendly talks.

present on the occasion were wang hai-jung, chinese assistant foreign minister, wang tung, director of the west european department, and tang wen-sheng and chao ching-tien, members of staff.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chi-kuang and british ambassador to china sir john addis were also present.

after the meeting, prime minister heath gave a reception in honour of foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping and other members of his party at no. 10 downing street.

present at the reception were anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state of british foreign and commonwealth office, sir denis greenhill, permanent under-secretary of state, sir john addis, british ambassador to china, sir eric norris, deputy under-secretary of state, michael wilford, assistant under-secretary of state and others.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chi-kuang and his wife chang ju, counsellor hu ting-yi, military attache shih hsin-jen and other diplomats from the chinese embassy also attended the reception.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

First Burundi Ambassador Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

albert shibura, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of burundi, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Vancouver

(NCNA-English Vancouver, Jun. 7, 1973)

a chinese gymnastic team headed by kung ke-fei arrived here, the largest city in the western part of canada this afternoon for a visit to canada.

they were warmly greeted at the airport by geoff elliott, president of the canadian gymnastics federation, maria medveczky, president of the british columbia gymnastic association, rob hill, former president of the association, canadian coaches as well as men and women gynmasts and representatives of overseas chinese in vancouver.

chinese ambassador yao kuang was also present at the airport.

amid a warm atmosphere of friendship, elliott said he wishes success to the chinese team in its visit to canada. maria medveczky said that the people of british columbia province are looking forward to seeing the excellent performances to be given by the chinese gymnasts.

in reply, kung ke-fei conveyed the greetings of the all-china sports federation and chinese sportsmen to the canadian gymnastic organizations and gymnasts.

he emphasized that the purpose of the team's visit to canada is for friendship and learning.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese Ambassador to Cyprus Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu gave a film reception on june 5 in honour of cypriot foreign minister john christophides and his wife as well as other officials of the foreign ministry, according to a nicosia report.

the chinese films "acupuncture anaesthesia", "2100 year old tomb excavated" and "piano concerto 'the yellow river'" were shown at the reception which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Ma Jen-hui and Cheng Chih-ping Meet Group of China Tour of Hong Kong Foreigners in the Aviation Circle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and cheng chih-ping, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau met here this afternoon separately with the group of china tour of hong kong foreigners in the aviation circle led by brian d. keep, deputy director of the civil aviation department of hong kong. the hosts and guests had friendly conversations. in the evening, the two organizations gave a dinner for the delegation.

present on the occasions were leading members of organizations concerned wang chien-kung, liu ming, han kuang-yeh, pi hsueh-chien, chi shu-chin and kang hui-tung.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 5 after visiting the southern part of china. while in peking, the guests visited the palace museum, the exhibition on unearthed cultural relics and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Feted in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 7, 1973)

a cocktail party in honour of the chinese exhibition delegation for unearthed relics was jointly given here today by japanese sponsor organizations of the unearthed relics exhibition of the people's republic of china.

leading members of the sponsor organizations, kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, tomoo hirooka, director of "asahi shimbun", seisuke inada, curator of the national museum of tokyo hosted at the party.

among the more than 500 japanese friends of various circles attending the party were chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and telecommunications, masumi esaki, japanese minister of home affairs and chairman of the

national public safety commission, and kenji adachi, director of the cultural agency of the japanese ministry of education.

also attending the party were hisao kuroda, aiichiro fujiyama, kinkazu saionji, kaheita okazaki, kozo sasaki, and leading members of the general association of korean residents in japan and the tokyo association of chinese residents.

chinese ambassador chen chu and other officials of the chinese embassy, as well as members of the working group making preparation for the exhibition of chinese unearthed relics also attended the party.

in his speech at the cocktail party, kenzo nakajima said that "it has been our cherished desire for more than ten years to hold the chinese unearthed relics exhibition to celebrate the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and to further promote friendship between japan and china. we are very glad to see that our wish has been realized today." "we hope that through the exhibition, the friendly relations between the two peoples will be further developed and we will do our best to make the exhibition a success."

then tomoo hirooka proposed a toast to the success of the exhibition.

in reply wang yeh-chiu said that "annals of friendly contacts between the chinese and japanese peoples are more than 2,000 years long. it is rare to see such relations among other countries. through the exhibition, people will see the friendly relations that existed between the chinese and japanese peoples in the past 2,000 years. that is why the present friendly relations between the two peoples is to be especially valued."

at the party, hosts and guests had cordial conversations amid reciprocation of toasts. the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Opens in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 8, 1973)

an exhibition of unearthed relics of the people's republic of china opened here this afternoon in the tokyo national museum under the joint sponsorship of the japan-china cultural exchange association, the tokyo national museum and the "asahi shimbun".

the japanese prime minister, kakuei tanaka, was at the opening ceremony.

also present were kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; seisuke inada, curator of the tokyo national museum; and tomoo hirooka, director of the "asahi simbun".

over 1,000 friends from various circles in japan were present at the opening ceremony, together with all the members of the chinese exhibition delegation which was led by wang yeh-chiu, and the members of the preparatory team.

the chinese ambassador to japan, chen chu, officials of the chinese embassy, leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents and friends from the general association of korean residents in japan as well as diplomatic envoys from other countries were also present.

prime minister tanaka, who arrived before the official opening ceremony, was accompanied by leading members of the sponsor organizations and wang yeh-chiu on a pre-view of the exhibition. the prime minister praised the chinese culture with its long-standing history and the careful excavation work carried out by those who unearthed the relics. he pointed out that many of the exhibits reflected the historical contacts between japan and china.

the prime minister addressed the meeting following speeches by seisuke inada, kenzo nakajima and tomoo hirooka. he said: "the holding of the exhibition of unearthed relics of the people's republic of china in japan as one of the activities marking the normalization of japan-china relations is of great significance. we two neighbours, with only a strip of water between us, had made contacts since ancient times, more than 2,000 years ago. the splendid culture of china has particularly had a great influence to our country. looking back on the long-standing history of contact between the two countries and looking forward to far-reaching friendly relations in the future, i firmly believe that the holding of this exhibition is a new starting point of particularly important significance."

he commented on his 1972 visit to china, saying: "when i visited peking last autumn, i received a gift from chairman mao of a collection of poems with annotations of the kingdom of chu. among the unearthed relics on display at this exhibition, there is a sword belonged to kouchien, the king of yueh, excavated from an ancient tomb which had some connections with the chu poems. i express heartfelt respect for such special, thoughtful consideration and goodwill by the chinese government."

he concluded: "i wholeheartedly greet the opening of this 'exhibition of unearthed relics of the people's republic of china', which is of epoch-making significance and earnestly hope that friendly relations between japan and china will be further developed in the future."

chinese ambassador chen chu, referring to the friendly intercourse between the chinese and japanese people, "diplomatic relations between our two countries have now been restored. relations have entered into a new stage. we are deeply convinced that so long as china and japan jointly make efforts to further promote the spirit and principles contained in the joint statement of the governments of china and japan and to develop the historical tradition of friendly intercourse between the chinese and japanese peoples, then we two great nations will surely be able to live in amity for generations."

wang yeh-chiu said that the unearthed relics exhibition is the first exhibition to celebrate the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan since this was realised. he said that the exhibits are the most precious chinese relics from the spring and autumn period (770-475 b.c.) to the yuan dynasty (1279-1368). he pointed out, "some of them bear witness to the friendly intercourse between the chinese and japanese people in the historical past."

wang yeh-chiu also expressed profound thanks to all those japanese friends who had made the exhibition possible, as well as the sponsor organizations and assistant organizations.

about 2,300 visitors flocked to the exhibition during the first two hours it was open. yoshihito harada, famous japanese archaeologist aged 88, came by wheel chair to study the exhibits with keen interest. some visitors studied the exhibits again and again.

following the opening ceremony a grand cocktail party was jointly organized by the three sponsor organizations in celebration of the occasion. among those present at the party were the chinese ambassador to japan, members of the staff of the chinese embassy, the chinese exhibition delegation, japanese friends from various circles and diplomatic envoys from other countries here.

Japanese Yokohama High School Basketball Teams Hold Matches in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 8, 1973)

the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation held a ceremony this evening at the chiangwan indoor stadium to warmly welcome the high school basketball teams of the japan-china friendship delegation from yokohama. this evening, the japanese teams had friendly matches with shanghai school teams, the first of their series of matches in china.

attending were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the shanghai committee of physical culture and sports, the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the fine performance and sportsmanship of the chinese and japanese players in both the girls and boys matches won warm applauses from the spectators.

the japanese teams arrived in shanghai on june 6 and were guests at a dinner given by the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation the following day. old and new friends gathered together, talking amicably about friendship. the hosts and guests toasted the further strengthening and development of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan.

since arriving in shanghai, the japanese friends have visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the no. five wharf of shanghai port and a workers' housing estate. they also had practices and exchanged experience with the shanghai teams.

the japanese teams will go to peking on june 10.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

a chinese table tennis delegation left here by air this morning on a friendly visit to japan.

leader of the delegation is hsu yin-sheng, vice-president of the chinese table tennis association, and deputy leaders are lin hui-ching and li fu-jung.

the delegation includes seven men and as many women players. they are men players hsi en-ting, tiao wen-yuan, hsu shao-fa, wang wen-hua, huang liang, chen chin-tang and wang chia-lin; and women players hu yu-lan, chiu pao-chin, chang li, li ming, liu hsin-yen, huang hsi-ping and lin wei.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organization concerned li meng-hua, chen hsien, sun ping-hua and kuo lei, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Latin American Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

a 7-member chinese medical delegation led by doctor tsai pao-hsien left here by air today for visits to mexico, chile and peru. it will attend the national congress of the mexican society of surgery.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments under the ministry of public health and medical and health workers, including hsu shou-jen and lu pin.

also present were manuel martinez, first secretary of the mexican embassy in peking; julio kappes, minister-counsellor of the chilean embassy, and his wife; and juan alayza, counsellor, and werner boggiano, commercial attache, of the peruvian embassy here.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Head of Chinese Economic Exhibition Delegation Leaves Mexico for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 7, 1973)

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the delegation of the chinese economic and trade exhibition, left here for yugoslavia by plane today.

he was seen off at the airport by juan larios, president of the mexican society of friendship with people's china, and other mexican friends. chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy chuang pu-sheng were also present.

ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui yesterday gave a reception at which he thanked the mexican institute of foreign trade for its cooperation in the holding of the chinese exhibition. present at the reception were director general julio faesler and other leading members of the institute.

amalia solorzano de cardenas, widow of the late president cardenas, gave a tea party in honour of the chinese exhibition delegation at her residence yesterday.

during their stay in mexico, li yung-ting and members of the delegation visited the industrial city of sahagun and a number of factories.

Chinese Archaeological Group Leaves Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 7, 1973)

the chinese archaeological group led by hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to mexico.

the group was seen off at the airport by julio cesar, director, and beatriz barba, deputy director, of the national museum of culture of mexico.

chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui was present at the airport.

during its stay in mexico, the archaeological group visited the ruins of indian culture in the capital and ten states as well as the national autonomous university.

accompanied by chinese ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui, members of the group visited the states of oaxaca, yucatan, tabasco and chiapas from may 29 to june 5 at the invitation of the governors of these states. they were welcomed by the governors and secretaries-general of the states where they visited the ruins of indian culture, factories, schools and villages.

on may 22, the mexican foreign ministry gave a banquet in honour of the group. ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui was also present at the banquet.

on june 5, hsia nai made a report at the national museum of anthropology. chinese documentary films "historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution" and "2,100-year-old tomb excavated" were shown.

on june 6 the mexican society of friendship with people's china gave a reception for the chinese group.

Mexican Volleyball Teams Leave Nanking for Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 9, 1973)

the mexican national men's and women's volleyball teams left here for shanghai by train today on its friendly match tour of china.

arriving here on june 6, the mexican friends were welcomed to nanking at a reception given in their honour by the kiangsu provincial branch of the all-china sports federation in the evening. the reception was followed by an acrobatic show.

the visitors played friendly matches with the kiangsu men's and women's teams on june 7 and the hupeh men's team and the kirin women's team yesterday evening. they visited the yangtze river bridge and scenic spots here.

upon their arrival and departure, the mexican guests were met and seen off by hsu piao, leading member of the kiangsu branch of the all-china sports federation, wang hua, leading member of the kiangsu branch of the chinese volleyball association, and chinese volleyball players.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes Korean Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met and feted kim dan chol, head of a research division of the research institute of automation of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea, and korean scientists li son bong and kim yong sok here this evening.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned including yueh chih-chien, wu tsao-wen and lu chiang.

also present was sin gi do, first secretary of the korean embassy in china.

DPRK Vice President Kang Ryang Uk Stops Over in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

kang ryang uk, vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kim ryong taek, d.p.r.k. vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other members of his entourage made a stop over at peking airport this morning on their way home after attending the inauguration of argentine president hector jose campora and having a friendly visit to argentina.

they were greeted at the airport by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; vice foreign minister fu hao; and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy, and e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim of the argentine embassy here.

hsu hsiang-chien hosted a luncheon for the korean comrades. vice-president kang ryang uk and his party left here for home in the afternoon.

kang ryang uk and his party arrived in shanghai yesterday, and were guests at a dinner hosted by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary

committee. upon their departure from shanghai, the korean comrades were seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

Chinese Army Gymnastics Team Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 8, 1973)

the gymnastics team of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here today for a friendly visit to korea.

meeting the team at the railway station were major general li gi hwan from the ministry of the people's armed forces of korea, leaders of departments concerned and sportsmen of the korean people's army.

wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

lieutenant general pak jung guk, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army, received the team and had a cordial and friendly conversation with its members this evening.

the ministry of the people's armed forces gave a banquet in honour of the team this evening.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Agreement on China's Gratuitous Economic and Military Assistance to Vietnam in 1974 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

an agreement on china's gratuitous economic and military assistance to viet nam in 1974 was signed here today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. the purpose of the agreement is, after the end of the war in viet nam, to heal the wounds of war there, rehabilitate and develop its national economy and strengthen its national defence capability, and to further strengthen the militant friendship and unity between the people of china and viet nam.

attending the signing ceremony were le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party; pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yen chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; and chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the vietnamese side were ly ban, ngo thuyen, nguyen van quang, hoang van tien, tran sam, dau ngoc xuan, hoang quoc dung, nguyen hung dinh, luu van loi, hoang bao son, nguyen ngoc uyen, dinh van tram, nguyen the khanh and nguyen tien.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were keng piao, fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, chang tsai-chien, yuan hua-ping, wang yu-ping, lu wei-chao, liang feng and chu chuan-hsien.

Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Sian

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by special plane this morning to visit sian in northwest china.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms are being accompanied on the tour by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrades keng piao, han nien-lung and yu sang.

the distinguished vietnamese guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading comrades of the chinese party and government and responsible comrades of various departments yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo, chiao kuan-hua, fang yi, li chiang, chang tsai-chien and hsiao ching-kuang, as well as more than 5,000 people of peking.

on hand were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, minister thiounn mumm and vice-minister van piny.

bunting fluttered over peking's main thoroughfare -- the changan boulevard, and huge streamers on high buildings were inscribed with slogans hailing the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of the d.r.v.n. and china. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien, tran sam and other vietnamese comrades, accompanied by leading comrades of the chinese party and government, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

when the vietnamese comrades bade farewell to the well-wishers, the airport was a scene of jubilation people beat drums and gongs. militia men and women held high their rifles to salute the distinguished guests. workers and students waved the national flags of china

and the d.r.v.n., bouquets, multi-coloured streamers, and shouted "firm support to the just cause of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation" and other slogans. they warmly congratulated the vietnamese party and government delegation on its successful visit to peking. gay and dancing youngsters formed characters "a warm send-off" with their colourful paper flowers. le duan, pham van dong and other vietnamese comrades constantly waved to the well-wishers.

before boarding the plane, the vietnamese comrades warmly embraced and shook hands with chinese party and government leading comrades.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china left for sian aboard the same plane. chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. wang yu-ping, also left with the vietnamese delegation.

also present at the airport to see the delegation off were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang and wu yu-hsun;

standing committee members of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference tung chi-wu and wang yun-sheng;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including liu hsi-yao, yin cheng-chen, chen shao-kun, yang chieh, fan tzu-yu, jen jun-chung, han tsung-cheng, kang shih-en, chen jen-hung, yang li-kung, chang pin, chen wei-chi, wu ching-tung, yang chi, liu chien-kung, chang chi-chih, ma jen-hui and yu hui-yung, as well as li chiu-ling, a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune; and

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army, including tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, wang hung-kun, ma ning, chang ta-chih, yao kuo-min, chen shih-chu, sung wei-shih, huang wen-ming, huang chen-tang, wu chung and yuan hua-ping.

vietnamese comrades in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 8, 1973)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, arrived in sian by special plane from peking today on its current visit in china.

tens of thousands of people, who gathered at the airport or lined the main streets leading to the guest house, gave a rousing welcome to their comrades-in-arms from china's close neighbour viet nam.

the vietnamese comrades were accompanied by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrades keng piao, han nien-lung and yu sang.

among the more than 3,000 people welcoming the delegation at the airport were: li jui-shan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the shensi provincial party committee and chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee; hu wei, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; huang ching-yao, secretary of the provincial party committee, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; huo shih-lien and hsiao chun, secretaries of the provincial party committee and vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and sun chang-hsing, first secretary of the sian municipal party committee and chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee.

the viet nam party and government delegation has come to sian at a time when the vietnamese people have scored great victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they have brought with them the glad tidings of the victory and the fraternal sentiments of the vietnamese people.

a warm atmosphere of the fraternal sentiments between the chinese and vietnamese people prevailed throughout the city. the main streets runs through the city were festooned with bunting. huge welcoming streamers trailed from tall buildings. the welcomers in their holiday best, carrying with them bouquets and coloured streamers, were waiting for the arrival of the distinguished vietnamese guests.

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the vietnamese comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane amidst the beating of drums and gongs and warm cheers. li jui-shan and others stepped forward to greet them with warm handshakes. le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades, in the company of comrades chou en-lai, li jui-shan and others, went round to meet the welcomers. people beat drums and gongs, danced and sang. waving bouquets and streamers, they shouted: "firmly support the just cause of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation". le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

as the motorcade carrying the distinguished guests weaved through the main streets in the city, tremendous applause arose from the crowds lining both sides of the streets.

also present at the airport were other leading members of departments concerned.

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Honored at Sian Banquet

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 8, 1973)

the shensi provincial committee of the communist party of china and the shensi provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening in warm welcome to the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien, tran sam and other comrades of the delegation and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, attended the banquet.

comrades chou en-lai, keng piao and han nien-lung, leading members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry and wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., who are accompanying the vietnamese comrades on their visit here, were also present.

among those present were li jui-shan, hu wei, huang ching-yao, huo shih-lien, hsiao chun, fang sheng-pu, yen chih-sheng, wang chuan-lung, chang tse, sun chang-hsing and other leading members of the shensi provincial party committee, the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and the sian municipal party and revolutionary committees.

the banqueting hall was decorated with a floral screen which showed two large chinese characters, "huan ying" (meaning welcome), formed of flowers of different colours. toasts were repeatedly proposed to the steady consolidation and development of the friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and viet nam, in the course of the banquet filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

also present on the occasion were other leading members of the shensi provincial and sian municipal party and revolutionary committees and of the shensi provincial command and units of the chinese people's liberation army.

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Visits Sian Factory

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 8, 1973)

first secretary le duan, premier pham van dong, vice-premier le thanh nghi and other comrades on the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam today visited the sian people's enamelware plant where they were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the workers.

the distinguished vietnamese guests were accompanied on this visit by li jui-shan, hu wei, sun chang-hsing, han nien-lung and other chinese comrades.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, also joined in the visit.

back in the great leap forward year of 1959, the great leader of the vietnamese people president ho chi minh paid a visit to the plant and wrote the following words for the workers: "may comrades score a leap forward, a great leap forward, build socialism and go on to communism." this inscription by president ho chi minh has tremendously inspired the enthusiasm of the workers in building socialism. over the past years, the plant has considerably increased the quantity and variety and improved the quality of its products.

with particularly cordial feelings for the viet nam party and government delegation, the workers today put up slogans of welcome and wall newspapers and blackboard bulletins to express their profound sentiments for the fraternal vietnamese people.

when le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and the other vietnamese comrades arrived at the plant at 4

p.m., ma ju-ying, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the plant, and other leading members there stepped forward to greet the distinguished guests. beating drums and gongs and waving bouquets and colour streamers, the welcoming crowds cheered: "a warm welcome to the distinguished vietnamese guests exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation"

le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and the other vietnamese comrades made a round of the workshops to inspect the work processes. they asked about the development of production and saw samples of the plant's products. the vietnamese comrades were greeted with warm applause wherever they went.

on behalf of the viet nam party and government delegation, comrade pham van dong made a heart-warming speech to the workers at a workshop. he said: "our president ho chi minh came to see you here 14 years ago and encouraged you to march forward with giant strides. today we have come to examine the fruits of your work. during our visit we have witnessed the development and progress achieved by your plant." premier pham van dong asked the workers: "are you content with the achievements you have made?" and the more than 500 workers present replied with one voice: "no exclamation" at the end of his speech, the premier encouraged the workers to march ahead with still greater strides and "make still greater contributions to china's socialist construction".

then, on behalf of the delegation, comrades le duan and pham van dong presented the plant with a silk banner, inscribed "the great friendship and militant unity between the people of viet nam and china will last forever exclamation"

in his speech, comrade ma ju-ying said: "the inscription by president ho chi minh has always been an encouragement to us in our advance. and today the visit to our plant by comrades le duan and pham van dong and the other vietnamese comrades is another encouragement to us." on behalf of the whole plant, comrade ma ju-ying assured the vietnamese comrades-in-arms that the plant would go all out and aim high so as to make still greater contributions to socialist construction. after the speech, comrade ma ju-ying presented the delegation with two enamelware gifts specially made for the occasion. one of the gifts bears the facsimile of the inscription by president ho chi minh and the other a picture of president ho chi minh writing the inscription.

also accompanying the vietnamese comrades on the visit were wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Peking Reception for Pakistan Football and Badminton Players

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

visiting pakistan football and badminton players were guests at a reception given by the chinese football and badminton associations here this evening.

heading the pakistan football team is its acting leader professor sher mohammad, and the pakistan badminton team is led by naqi mohsin and mohammad tayyab.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and other diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy were present at the reception.

among those present were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese football association, chi yu-hua, a leading member of the chinese badminton association, and leading members of other departments concerned yeh cheng-chang, wei ming, wang to, chang hsi and chinese football and badminton coaches and players.

chao hsi-wu and ambassador agha shahi spoke at the reception which was permeated with an expression of friendship.

chao hsi-wu said: "there exists a traditional friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and pakistan." he expressed the conviction that the current visit of the pakistan friends would make a new contribution in promoting the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

ambassador agha shahi pointed out in his speech that the visit to china of the pakistan football and badminton teams once again testified to the friendship between the people and sportsmen of pakistan and china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Sports Delegation Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 9, 1973)

the delegation of the national committee for physical culture and sports of the socialist republic of romania led by lieutenant general marin dragnea, first vice-president of the committee, concluded its friendly visit to nanking and left here for peking by air this afternoon.

the romanian comrades arrived here from shanghai by train on june 7. and were guests of honour at a banquet given by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, yesterday evening.

present were chang chi, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the provincial and municipal physical culture and sports commissions, and representatives of local sportsmen.

li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission who is accompanying the romanian delegation on its tour, was also present at the banquet. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania.

while in nanking, the romanian comrades visited the yangtze river bridge, an optical instrument plant and an observatory. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

upon their arrival and departure, the romanian comrades were met and seen off by li hung-yang, a leading member of the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission, leading members of the nanking municipal physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned, and representatives of local sportsmen.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Minutes of China-Rwanda Talks on Road, Sugar Refinery, Rice Cultivation Signed in Kigali

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

the minutes of the talks between the governments of china and rwanda on road, sugar refinery and rice cultivation were signed in kigali, capital of rwanda, on june 6, according to a report from the city.

chinese ambassador to rwanda huang shih-hsieh and rwanda minister of international cooperation augustin munyaneza signed the minutes on behalf of their governments.

the signing ceremony was attended by senior officials of the rwanda ministry of agriculture and livestock and the ministry of international cooperation, diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and the head of the chinese group on road technique.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Somali Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met mohamed yusuf elmi, member of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and held friendly talks with him on questions of interest to both sides.

ahmed mohamed darman, somali ambassador to china, took part in the meeting and the talks. present on the chinese side were wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

mohamed yusuf elmi arrived in peking by air yesterday. he was met at the airport by ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wen yeh-chan.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Kwangtung Men's Volleyball Team Concludes Visit to Sudan

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 8, 1973)

the kwangtung men's volleyball team of china left here for dar es salaam this morning after a friendly visit to sudan.

the kwangtung team arrived here on may 18. it had seven matches with the sudanese volleyball players in khartoum, port sudan and wad medani where it received warm welcome from the government officials, sportsmen and people.

the kwangtung volleyball team attended the celebrations of the 4th anniversary of the "may 25 revolution" of the sudan, saw performances of folk songs and dances and visited factories, museums and a construction-site.

director of the sports department of the sudanese ministry of culture and information abdel fattah hamad and chairman of the sudanese volleyball association fuad el toum entertained the chinese volleyball players at receptions on the evenings of june 4 and 5.

chinese ambassador to sudan yang shou-cheng gave a reception for the kwangtung team's visit yesterday evening.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Berne for Home

(NCNA-English Berne, Jun. 8, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation headed by dr. li ping, vice director of the cancer institute of the chinese academy of medical science, left here for home today after a visit in switzerland.

the chinese delegation, which arrived in this country on may 22, visited a number of medical institutions, medical research organisations and hospitals in berne, zurich, basel, lausanne and geneva. it had talks with departments concerned and was accorded warm reception.

the swiss federal political department feted the delegation on may 28.

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang gave a reception yesterday in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Volleyball Team Arrives in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 8, 1973)

the kwangtung men's volleyball team of china arrived here this evening for a friendly visit to tanzania.

it was met at the airport by assistant commissioner for culture in the tanzanian ministry of national education b.s.k. jutta, general secretary of the national sports council s.s. dossi, chairman of the tanzanian volleyball association n.s. rutageruka, and others.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen was also present.

dancers of a dar es salaam troupe performed traditional national dances to greet the chinese guests.

at the airport lounge, captain of the chinese volleyball team liao chih-hua told newsmen that the chinese volleyball team had come to promote friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and tanzania and learn from the tanzanian people and sportsmen.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves US for Canada

(NCNA-English Seattle, Jun. 7, 1973)

the chinese gymnastics team headed by kung ke-fei concluded its 3-week visit to the u.s. and left seattle for vancouver at noon today for a visit to canada.

seeing them off at the airport were douglas murray, vice-president of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, and other american friends.

chien ta-jung, an official of the chinese liaison office in the united states, was also present.

the chinese gymnasts, who arrived here on june 2, gave a friendship performance together with american gymnasts on the evening of june 4. more than 5,300 people saw the performance. among the most exciting events were double-exhibition on pommel horse by yin hsi-nan and liao jun-tien; group-vaulting-horse by 7 chinese and an american;

balance bean by 13-year-old american woman gymnast susie swenson; and single handstand on balance beam by chinese woman gymnast chiang shao-yi. the spectators rose to their feet and applauded and cheered when the chinese men and women gymnasts performed group-exercise, varied rolls, handsprings and somersaults.

at the end of the performance, the chinese gymnasts sang chinese and american folk songs and presented a chinese folk dance in gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitable reception accorded by the seattle people. many spectators shook hands with the chinese gymnasts and asked for autographs before they left reluctantly.

during its stay in seattle, the chinese team visited the general assembly plant of the boeing aircraft company and the washington university.

on the evening of june 5, the u.s. gymnastics federation, the national committee on u.s.-china relations and the "seafair" organization in seattle gave a dinner party in honour of the chinese gymnastics team at the conclusion of its visit to the u.s.

yesterday evening, kung ke-fei, leader of the chinese gymnastics team, gave a farewell dinner party to the american friends.

Chiao Kuan-hua and Chang Wen-chin Meet Delegation of National Committee on US-China Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

vice foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin this afternoon met the delegation of the national committee on u.s.-china relations led by w.m. blumenthal, chairman of the board of directors, and c.w. yost, president, of the committee. the two sides had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including hsieh li, lin ping, ting yuan-hung and cheng chi-hung.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

First Chinese Ambassador to FRG Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1973)

wang yu-tien, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the federal republic of germany, left here for his post today.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Zambia for Home

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jun. 8, 1973)

the chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, left zambian border city nakonde via tanzania for home yesterday after their visit to zambia.

the delegation was seen off by minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs timothy kankas, minister of state of the ministry of power, transport and works h.y. mwale, minister of state of the ministry of information, broadcasting and tourism bob litana, permanent secretary for northern province benson situmbeko and other local officials as well as zambian and tanzanian workers on the zam-tan railway in nakonde.

chiang ping, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy here, leaders of the chinese railway working team and chinese technical and engineering personnel were also present.

the chinese delegation came to zambia to attend the ceremonies for handing over two chinese-aid projects -- the lusaka-kaoma road and a radio transmitter station.

during their stay in zambia, the chinese delegation visited the copperbelt province, victoria falls in livingstone, the kafue hydro-electric power station and the kapiri mposhi-nakonde section of the zam-tan railway under construction. they were welcomed by the local government officials and workers.

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* NATIONAL *
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UNITY OF PARTY LEADERSHIP

Party Committee of Lanhsi Hsien, Heilungkiang, Strengthens Revolutionary Unity Among Its Members and Leads the People To Advance Triumphantly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1973)

(NCNA Harbin, June 9, 1973) The CCP committee of Lanhsi hsien, Heilungkiang Province, conscientiously implements the line of unity for victory set forth at the 9th CCP National Congress, consciously applies Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought for the purpose of achieving unity in thinking and in action among its "squad members," and leads the people of the hsien in a unified manner in carrying out socialist revolution and construction, giving an impetus to the excellent situation of revolution and production in the hsien.

The Party committee of Lanhsi hsien takes the strengthening of the revolutionary unity among its "squad members" as an important guarantee that the people of the whole hsien will be led in triumphant advance in the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, its members took the three basic principles "Practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't conspire and intrigue" formulated by Chairman Mao as their weapon and penetratingly criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in practicing revisionism, advocating splittism, hatching plots and intriguing, and frenziedly attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. As a result, they further raised their consciousness in strengthening unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. When they formed an opinion, the leading members of the hsien committee put it on the table and talked about it; when there were defects and mistakes, they made criticism and self-criticism; when they could not achieve unified thinking over some problems, they held serious discussions and applied Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in achieving unified thinking.

In the spring of 1972, leading members of the hsien committee were divided in opinion on the attitude toward the letters and visits from the masses. Some of them held that the standing committee should grasp matters of major importance and that handling of these letters and visits should be assigned to the departments responsible for concrete work. Most of them did not agree with this view.

To unify their thinking and understanding, Wang Yu-sheng, secretary of the hsien committee, got together with them to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and called a meeting of the hsien committee to discuss the question "Is the handling of letters and visits from the masses a matter of minor importance or one of major importance after all?" Through study and discussion, they came to understand that firmly grasping the work of handling letters and visits from the masses was an important method of implementing the Party's mass line.

With thinking and understanding unified, the standing committee members of the hsien committee personally handled the letters and visits from the masses. In the past year, they have acted on more than 570 letters from the masses and received more than 1,300 visitors from among the masses, thereby drawing closer the ties between the hsien committee and the masses.

The Party committee of Lanhsi hsien pays attention to guiding its leading members to attach importance to the interests of the general situation and to establish the view of subordinating the part to the whole. In the spring of this year, after full discussion, the hsien committee decided to transfer a group of cadres of the offices directly under the hsien committee who had practical experience to reinforce the leadership on the first line of agriculture. But when this resolution was carried out concretely, some standing committee members feared that the work of the departments of which they were in charge would be impeded, so they were rather undecisive over the transfer of cadres.

Upon discovering this state of affairs, the hsien committee promptly organized all to review Chairman Mao's teachings, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and "Communists must understand the reason why the needs of a part must be subordinate to the needs of the situation as a whole," and to hold a discussion in respect of their ideological condition. At the same time, it taught the office cadres to reinforce leadership over agriculture and to make a success of agriculture. This made all understand more clearly that: agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and all lines of trade and all departments must contribute toward quickening the tempo of agricultural construction.

With thinking unified, various departments went into action very quickly and selected 88 outstanding cadres as a reinforcement to the leading forces of the communes. As a result, the Party committees of all communes played a powerful leading role in this year's spring production.

The Party committee of Lanhsi hsien does not tolerate the shortcomings and mistakes of its members, but perseveringly makes criticism and self-criticism

in accordance with the formula "unity--criticism--unity," thereby making all its members unite more closely on the principled basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

On one occasion, the hsien committee decided after a discussion to call back to the rural communes and brigades all the more than 100 rural laborers who had been borrowed away by the hsien-operated farm tools plant. Some leading cadres of this plant were afraid that this would impede production and so suggested releasing a part of this manpower while retaining the rest. Liu Hsing-jen, a standing committee member of the hsien committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of this farm tools plant who was formerly a worker, did not correct this wrong view so that the hsien committee's decision was not carried out after a long period of time. Thereupon, Wang Yu-sheng, secretary of the hsien committee, called on Liu and had heart-to-heart chats with him and, recalling his past mistake of violating the Party's democratic centralism, helped him raise his understanding. Liu made self-criticism and corrected his mistake. After that, he paid constant attention to acting in accordance with the Party's principle. He worked with ever better results.

* * *

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

The Decade After My Return to the Socialist Motherland

by

Hsü T'ing-tse (徐廷澤), deputy regimental commander
of a certain unit of the PLA Air Force

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 12, 1973)

I was formerly flight captain of the 11th squadron of the Kuomintang Air Force in Taiwan. Out of discontent with the dark rule of the Chiang clique in Taiwan, I flew an airplane in insurrection on June 1, 1963 and landed on the mainland of the socialist motherland. Ten years has elapsed since then. In the past ten years, I have lived on the mainland of the socialist motherland and felt incomparable happiness and insurmountable pride!

Ten years is only a short while in the progress of human history. But it is very meaningful to my whole life. These ten years are ten years of my newborn life, ten most valuable years. Today, ten years after I flew back to the mainland of the socialist motherland, I review the course I have covered, and I feel irrepressible excitement in my heart. This reason also is very simple: In these ten years, I have had no worries mentally, no worries for my future. I lead a comfortable and steady life, and my job suits me well. Unfolded before me is a scene of growing prosperity of the socialist motherland.

Before rising in insurrection, I had worked 18 years in the Kuomintang army. Experience in these 18 years enabled me to see more and more clearly the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. I can still remember that at that time I was worried about my daily waning prospects and future, obsessed by my daily growing homesickness and yearning for my kinsmen, and upset by the daily worsening life and environment.....

When I became convinced that Taiwan would definitely be liberated one day, the motherland would definitely be unified one day and I positively could not find a way out should I stay on in Taiwan, I resolutely quit the dark, reactionary clique and embarked on the patriotic road.

However, having lived long with the Kuomintang army, I was subject rather deeply to reactionary education and influence. At that time, I was not at all free from the worries over my prospects and my future life. What I feared most was that I might not win trust politically and might not be able to endure hardship in everyday life.

Countless facts later enlightened me and dispelled my worries. After coming back to the mainland of the socialist motherland, I was shown close concern and warm welcome by the Communist Party and the people's government, and the good treatment and generous rewards to me were all beyond my expectations. Not long after I came back, I was given a warm reception by Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying. They also gave me much enlightenment and encouragement.

In particular, on October 1, 1964, I was invited to attend the National Day ceremony in Peking, where I enjoyed the happiness of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao. What a great honor and what great happiness that was!

The wise policy of the Communist Party and the people's government toward those who rise in insurrection and their guideline of uniting with and educating those who rise in insurrection is deeply imprinted on my mind. The concern and trust the Party and the people's government have shown for me make me understand more clearly the correctness of the Communist Party's consistent policy "the whole nation should unite and form one against foreign aggression" and "patriots are of one family, whether they come forward early or late." I feel that I was entirely correct in choosing the side of the people, whether I myself or the country and the nation are concerned. I am glad that I came back after going astray and that I have found a bright future.

The next year after I came back to the mainland of the socialist motherland, I was appointed deputy regimental commander of a certain unit of the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army. I was both excited and nervous then. I was excited because of the great expectation the Party and the people's government had placed on me; I was nervous because I was worried that I might not be competent for this job.

I can still remember that when I started working with the people's army, everything was new to me and I was very much short of working ability and experience in leadership work. The higher-level leaders and comrades gave me warm-hearted help and encouragement, helping me to use my ability and encouraging me to make contribution toward the people. They enthusiastically passed to me the fine styles and honorable traditions of the people's army. With the warm-hearted help of the leaders and the comrades, I began to understand much about the revolutionary doctrine, learned many methods of work and gradually mastered the work which I should do.

To adapt myself to the new situation, I made up my mind to study hard. In the past few years, I have read through Volumes I to IV of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. Recently, I put stress on the reading of such Marxist-Leninist works as "The Communist Manifesto," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "Critique of the Gotha Program," and took down some notes on what I had learned in relation to realities, thereby raising my theoretical level and building up my ability of leadership.

On one occasion, the Air Force unit carried out field camp training and the leadership decided to put me in charge of this training exercise. Facing this new subject, I acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, developed democracy in military affairs, often got together with the comrades to study problems and aroused them to make suggestions and device methods, thereby smoothly accomplishing this task of field camp training.

I deeply feel that the Communist Party and the people's government mean what they say, place deep trust on former Kuomintang elements who have come forward in insurrection, and treat them with equality. They are unlike the Kuomintang army in which only those who are related to the top men are given

important posts, people of different groups try to supplant each other and everything depends on personal relations. I have changed from an old-type armyman into a commander of the honorable People's Liberation Army and have the opportunity to contribute my strength toward the people's revolutionary cause--this is an outcome of the fostering and education by the great leader Chairman Mao and the Mao Tse-tung's thought. I feel deeply in my heart that Chairman Mao is really great and the Communist Party's proletarian policies are also really wise!

In the past ten years, I not only have found a job which suits me, but also have set up a happy family. My wife and I love each other very much. We now have two children. They grow up very well and are very lively and lovely. The boy is eight years old and has already began schooling. The girl is four. She already can sing many songs and also can dance. But, all these were unimaginable to me ten years ago.

In Taiwan, the salary for an airman of the Kuomintang Air Force was a little bit higher than that for men of the other services of the Kuomintang army. But due to the reactionary rule of the Chiang clique, money was inflated, prices soared and life was difficult in Taiwan. While in Taiwan, I often met with this situation. For the purpose of appeasing the army, the Chiang reactionary authorities sometimes increased the pay for the army, but prices had already soared before the increased pay came to the hands of the armymen. Thus, nominally we had increased pay but actually our income was reduced. It was therefore difficult for an airman to support his family.

The life of an airman would be more miserable if he gave up flying or retired at an old age! I had seen in Taiwan that many of the middle and low ranking officers of the Kuomintang army who gave up flying or retired from services could not lead a secure life and their wives and children went begging for food. Some of them supported themselves by working as a coolie and others put up small stalls in street corners, living from hand to mouth. This was completely different from the conditions in the socialist motherland where prices are steady, the people lead a secure life and the living standard is rising gradually.

In our socialist motherland, in the past 20 years or more after the liberation, the people's government has adjusted many times the wages for workers and those engaged in other lines or trades, so that their income increased steadily. The market booms and prices are steady. For instance, the prices of such commodities as transistor radios and medicine have dropped by a big margin many times in the past. The people lead a steady life and their careers are secured--this embodies the superiority of the socialist system.

In the motherland, the state is responsible through to the end for all patriots since the day they take up their posts, whether they be office workers or laborers. When you are ill, the state takes care of your medical treatment; when you are old or unwell and cannot do heavy jobs, the state arranges light jobs for you but gives you the same pay as you have already been earning; when you are old and come to the age of retirement, the state looks after your retired

life and gives you a handsome pension every month so that you may pass your late years happily. The People's Liberation Army men receive still more considerate care. Take the People's Air Force for instance. When an airman is unsuitable for flying, he is given other suitable jobs and his life is not affected even a little bit. This is a striking contrast to the dark, corrupted system in Taiwan!

In the past few years, I have visited and toured many localities north and south of the Yangtze of the motherland. It is said that "seeing is believing." I have seen with my own eyes the speedy development of the socialist cause and the daily improving, happy life of the people of the motherland. This is really great enlightenment to me.

Take my own hometown for instance. In the old society, it was a place of sheer poverty. Now its outlook has completely changed. People got lighting by means of small oil lamps in the past. Now every house is brightly lit up with electricity. The primary school where I studied when I was young has now been expanded into a middle school. The commune has a hospital and a broadcasting station. The cripples and the beggars who haunted the streets in the past have now gone out of sight, and the people are laboring happily and lead a happy life.

Especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, our Party, the people of various nationalities in our country and our Army have become more united and have grown up strong, thanks to the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has become more consolidated than ever. A series of new, important achievements has been made in the socialist construction of our country, enabling our socialist motherland to become more prosperous, richer and stronger.

Former colleagues and schoolmates who are with the Kuomintang army in Taiwan: Taiwan has since ancient times been an inseparable part of the sacred territory of our country, and the Taiwan compatriots are our brothers. The broad masses of the Taiwan compatriots now are still subject to all kinds of exploitation and oppression and are living in endless miseries. Only when Taiwan has been liberated and returned to the embrace of the motherland can the compatriots of Taiwan lead a happy life as the people of the motherland are doing. The liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland are the main trend and the hope cherished by the people. They are also the common wish and sacred duty of the people of the whole country, including the Taiwan compatriots. Any frenzied attempt to separate Taiwan from the motherland will never come true; the hope of relying on any imperialist forces or any other "boss" to sustain the last breath also is absolutely impossible. I hope you will not waver and hesitate but will see the situation clearly and put your destiny in your own hands and must not miss the chance of doing meritorious service for realizing unification of the motherland.

The Communist Party and the people's government consistently advocate that "the whole nation should unite and form one against foreign aggression"--this is agreeable to the interests of the great motherland and the people. The

consistent policy of the Communist Party and the people's government is that "patriots are of one family, whether they come forward early or late." With regard to all patriots, no matter how serious the mistakes they formerly committed were, the Communist Party and the people's government will treat them with courtesy and pardon their past mistakes, provided they now attach importance to the national justice and the people's interests, support the socialist motherland, meet the strong wish of the Taiwan compatriots for returning to the embrace of the motherland, and do their utmost for the unification of the motherland. This is what I have felt personally. I wish to take this opportunity to give you this piece of advice. I hope you will contribute your strength toward the early liberation of Taiwan and the great cause of unification of the motherland!

* * *

RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTH

Founding A New Enterprise Through Hard Struggle

- An account of the advanced deeds of educated young people from Peking who have joined a production team in Chaitzuyao in P'u hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 12, 1973)

Flowers are blooming in the Liliangshan mountain region, and there is a touch of spring along the banks of the Hsishui River. In the middle of a sea of snow white peach flowers and pink apple blossoms stands a small mountain village. That is the Chaitzuyao production team, home of an advanced collective of educated young people sent to the countryside from Peking.

Fifteen years ago, Chaitzuyao was still a ravine filled with yellow grass and brambles, with arid ridges where wolves and wild cats roamed. In 1958, five poor and lower-middle peasants, inspired by the spirit of the general line, arrived there, and by opening up cliffs and developing the ravine, reclaiming the wilderness and cultivating the land, and planting trees and building forests, founded a new enterprise and caused the beginning of a new look to appear.

In June 1969, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, 21 educated young people from Peking, filled with the lofty aspiration of building a socialist new countryside, arrived in this small mountain village of only seven households to join the production team and settle down. For the past four years, they have struggled hard together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to build up the mountain region and enabled an enormous transformation to take place in Chaitzuyao.

In 1968, with only three mules, four oxen and 5,300-plus trees, total grain production was only slightly over 16,000 catties, and yearly the team had to subsist on grain supplied by the state. In 1969, after a year of intense efforts, they changed the history of subsisting on grain supplied by the state and began to make contributions to the state. By 1972, total grain production reached 54,000 catties, cattle development reached 14 head and there was 110,000 trees. Sheep breeding, which started with nothing, reached more than 80 in number. Hand-operated tractors, threshers, milling machines and pulverizing machines were also purchased.

The great development in collective economy has brought about a new improvement in the living standard of the commune members. The impoverished Chaitzuyao of the past has become a new mountain village rich in grain and trees filled with the roaring of machinery. The enormous transformation in Chaitzuyao is a new chapter underscored by the sweat of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"Be Doers for the Revolution"

In 1967, Chaitzuyao had still a population of only 21 people. With the arrival of the educated young people, the population was doubled at a single stroke, and quite a few problems were encountered in living. Some of the educated young people knitted their brow and began to complain. "What kind of a place is this? There is no place to stay and no water to drink. What are we doing here?"

Upon discovering this problem, Chao Ts'un-fu, the secretary of the Party branch, and Liu Huan-lin, the old production team leader, led the educated young people to a small gully south of the village. Two broken-down, windowless caves without door stacked with firewood stood there. Pointing to the broken-down caves, Chao Ts'un-fu told them the history of how the poor and lower-middle peasants founded an enterprise through hard struggle.

In 1959, five poor and lower-middle peasants went there to found a new enterprise. During the day, they carried water from places more than 10 li away for planting trees and carrying out afforestation, and reclaimed and cultivated the land. Carrying rations, they took their meals where they worked and never uttered the slightest complaint.

Liu Huan-lin, the old production team leader also said seriously and thoughtfully, "Overcoming difficulties is tempering. We must not only see the side that there will be 21 additional mouths to feed. More than ever we must also look at the side that there will be 21 more pairs of hands. As long as we listen to the words of Chairman Mao, rely on our own efforts and struggle ahead, the loess wall can be turned into a wall of rice and grain, and the barren ravine can be turned into a ravine of flowering fruit trees. By that time, we shall be making contributions to the state and our lot will also improve."

On the one hand, the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants carried out education along the ideology and political line on the young people to raise their consciousness of hard struggle, and on the other hand, also made suitable arrangements for their livelihood.

The spirit of founding an enterprise of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the beautiful prospects for Chaitzuyao raised the confidence of the educated young people sent to the countryside and strengthened their determination. They established the aspiration of painting the most beautiful landscape on Luliangshan Mountain with their own hands. The educated young people said, "For the past ten years, the poor and lower-middle peasants, showing neither fear of hardship nor fatigue, have trampled difficulties underfoot in their advance to build Chaitzuyao. What the poor and lower-middle peasants can do, there is not reason why we cannot also do. We must modestly emulate them and be doers for the revolution, and not be good-for-nothing beggars relying on the state. Communism will not simply drop from the sky, but depends upon us to build it with hard struggle."

"To Found A Great Cause One Must Be Prepared To Endure Great Hardship"

This spring, the Party branch led the educated young people in an advance on a section of the great barren hill and sounded the battle for reclamation.

The mountains and fields were still carpeted with snow, and withered grass trembled in icy wind. But the hearts of the young people were nevertheless burning like a flame. Wielding picks and shovels and seething with enthusiasm, everybody worked with ever increasing zeal. After two days of work, the hands of some were blistered. Some suffered from aching backs and sore legs, and the shoulders of some were swollen.

In the face of these difficulties Comrade Chao Ts'un-fu spoke to everybody about the revolutionary spirit of the 8th Route Army in reclaiming wasteland and studied Chairman Mao's quotation "In order to align themselves with and to serve the masses, intellectuals are required to go through a process of learning one another. This process possibly and certainly will give rise to much bitterness and friction, but so long as everybody is resolute, such requirements can be attained" together with everybody. The well-meaning teaching of Chairman Mao illuminated the hearts of the educated young people and increased their confidence and strength for overcoming difficulties.

For the sake of accelerating the rate of reclamation, the educated young people brought their cooked rice to eat at the worksite. When their ration became frozen, they merely soaked it in hot water. When the skin of their hands cracked in the cold, they merely bandaged them with adhesive tapes, and continued their work. After 12 days of struggle, they reclaimed 54 mow of barren land and harvested more than 9,000 catties of grain that year. Total grain production for the year came to 46,000-plus catties, or more than double that of the previous year, and for the first time, they sold 4,000 catties of surplus grain to the state.

Having no land, they reclaimed their own; and having no quarters, they built their own. The thought of founding an enterprise filled their hearts like the rising sun. That year, during the period when the "hoe was put away" prior to autumn harvesting, the educated young people, under the attention of the Party branch, built their quarters with their own hands. They felled trees in deep mountains where communications and transportation were difficult. More than ten of the youths, carrying a heavy log, would stagger forward foot by foot.

Lu Ta-p'eng, fighting stubbornly for over a month under the blazing sun, lost several layers of skin in the course of making more than 20,000 pieces of bricks to satisfy the need of construction. With the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they built six tile-roof houses and solved the problem of living quarters. Last year, the Party branch led everybody to launch a new battle to lead water up the hill, and brought an end to the 1,000 years of waterless history in Chaitzuyao.

The educated young people accepted the assignment for the installation of a 1,900-meter pipeline, of which 1,200 meters of ceramic pipe must be buried in a trench underground to a maximum depth of over 2 meters, and the digging of every spadeful required a great deal of effort. Fan Ching-ju, Wang Tao-chün, Hu Ling-fang and Chu Hsiao-feng specially chose to shoulder the heavy load, and spadeful by spadeful, dug out more than 1,200 cubic meters of earth from the deep trench. The joining up of the ceramic pipe required the use of cement, and the ends of the pipe had to be covered with cement. It was not convenient to use tools and the wearing of gloves also would not do, so Lu Ta-p'eng used his own hands. After several days, his fingers were raw and bleeding, but he did not utter a single word of complaint, and by covering the cuts with adhesive tapes, persisted in joining together more than 1,000 lengths of pipe. At noon on June 16 last year, when the clear limpid water flowed into Chaitzuyao, the mountain village was in an uproar of joy. Cupping the water with their hands many of the people shouted with tears running down their faces, "Long live Chairman Mao!"

"The Intensity of the Calamity Cannot Be Compared With the Intensity of Our Determination"

In the summer of 1970, the sight of autumn crops in Chaitzuyao was most gladdening. The ear of maize was over a foot long, and spike of millet was heavy and full. On seeing that everybody agreed it was a good sign. However, one day in August, a sudden hailstorm turned many of the crops into a mess and pounded them into the mud. But the intensity of the calamity was not equal to the intensify of their determination. After several days of intense fighting, the water was drained away and the seedlings were lifted up. Following careful dressing with fertilizer and cultivating, the crops still grew very well and a bumper harvest was in sight.

Unexpectedly, in the month of October, there was a spell of early frost, and it looked that the buckwheat and wheat would freeze to death. The perfectly good grains were swept to the ground by a gust of wind. On their own initiative the educated young people took over the task of rush harvesting the buckwheat and the wheat.

In the Luliangshan mountain region the morning was already very cold. Wearing their cotton-padded garments they went to the fields with the stars still overhead. The production team leader was worried about their health and asked them to take a break at noon. They agreed to that in his presence, but the moment he left, they continued with their work. Because of the careful and speedy harvesting, they still scored a good harvest in the year of calamity.

In the spring of 1971, there had been no rain for over three months and the task of combating drought and seeding was extremely urgent and pressing. The educated young people put forward the battle cry, "The sky may be arid but the people are industrious, bumper harvest depends on the people and not on heaven's caprice. Combat drought and make nature submit to our will, unless a bumper harvest is won we shall never rest." Eleven educated young women organized themselves into a water carrying team, and by getting up early and going to bed late and not taking a break at noon, they and other commune members

walked more than 4 li to and fro to carry 3,700 loads of water and fulfilled the task of combating drought and seeding 30 mow of maize. By means of carrying out cultivating and dressing the land again with fertilizer in time, a good harvest was also scored that year.

In 1972, there was a calamitous flood which was to them the greatest trial and tempering. A torrential rain in July caused a flood of unprecedented proportions in Chaitsuyao, and water at ground level was over a foot deep. In the ravine, the rampaging flood water crumbled the low walls, swept down the maize, destroyed the beans and washed away many of the crops. Seeing the crops which they cultivated with their own hands being destroyed by the flood, the educated young people wept in grief.

Party branch secretary Chao Ts'un-fu and production team leader Liu Fa-ming said encouragingly to them. "The flood can only sweep away our crops, but it can never sweep away our will of steel to build socialism. We must in the manner of Tachai carry out another thorough revolution, make improvements in production conditions basically and build the ravine and embankment fields better still.

Firm of will and high in fighting spirit, a new chapter was added to the struggle against waterlogging. Working in the muddy water to lift up the seedlings, their body was soaked by the early morning dew which caused them to shiver with cold. At noon, sweat coursed down their back, and their face was painfully scratched by maize leaves, but they paid not the slightest heed. Their heart was full of confidence in scoring a bumper harvest. Some of the maize, after being lifted up, lodged again. They therefore built a small mound to hold it up. Some were also separately dressed with fertilizer. In some places, the seedlings were all washed away and had to be replanted with autumn vegetables. In that year they triumphed over the flood with total grain production reaching 54,000 catties and it became a year of highest grain production in history.

Reflecting on the struggles against calamities in the past several years, the educated young people said with deep conviction, "Calamity is like a spring cold. The harder you are the softer it becomes and the softer you are the harder it becomes. By meeting difficulties head on, a bumper grain harvest can be scored in a year of calamity." The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "We not only reaped more grain, but we also polished the revolutionary will of the young people and tempered them into a piece of steel." In the past four years, of the 21 educated young people in Chaitsuyao, three have joined the Party, eleven have joined the League and three have been separately elected into the leading bodies of the hsien, commune and production brigade.

Not long ago, another eight educated young people from Peking newly arrived in Chaitsuyao. The new and the old educated young people rallying closely around the Party branch are opening a new battle. Since spring, they have reclaimed 38 mow of land, built 20 mow of low and embanked fields, planted over 25,000 trees, cultivated 55 mow of seedlings and carried out such work as farming preparation, spring sowing, tree planting and afforestation well. They were praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants and commended by leading

members at the upper levels. However, the educated young people said modestly instead, "Compared with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we are still very far behind. We must always take the poor and lower-middle peasants for our teachers, and always take the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants as a new starting point!"

The revolution is developing and Chaitzuyao is advancing. The educated young people from Peking together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, are using their own hands to make the mountains and rivers more beautiful still.

- Our Own Correspondent

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These Young People Are Really Lovable

by

Kuo Ch'ing (郭青)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 12, 1973)

A reading of the dispatch, "Founding A New Enterprise through Hard Struggle" is exciting. They are really a group of lovable youngsters!

Showing no fear of hardship, the young people have voluntarily gone to a small mountain village to join a production team and settle down. Meeting difficulties head on, they have painted a new landscape on Lilangshan Mountain. Loving passionately the countryside, their determination to take root there becomes increasingly stronger. Having no land, they have reclaimed their own, they had no quarters, so they built their own. The thought of founding a new enterprise filled their hearts like the rising sun and countless difficulties were trampled underfoot.

Among the younger generation of China's youth, educated young people like these who have joined the production team in Chaitzuyao can be counted in the millions. Chu K'o-chia, an educated youth who joined a production team to settle down in Menglun commune, Mengla hsien, Yunnan Province, by serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly, is acclaimed the "busiest young man in the mountain village."

Educated youth Ch'eng Yu-chih, who went to the countryside, joined the Wench'uant'un production brigade of Cholu hsien in Hopei Province, by setting the pace in making scientific experiment in a big way, has overcome many recurrent obstacles of low-yield in agricultural and forest produce, and is praised by the local people as "soil specialist on the banks of Sangkanho River."

The group of educated young people sent to the countryside, staying with Lihsin production brigade in Yin hsien, Heilungkiang Province, by carrying out repeated experiments together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in searching for a fine soye bean strain, have cultivated a fine variety which greatly increases the planting area and obtains a fine harvest of more than 420 catties a mow.

Wen Hsin, an educated youth belonging to a certain unit of the Yunnan Production and Construction Corps, by boldly carrying out scientific experiments together with other educated young people, captured the key to the low seedling emergence rate in the planting of cinchona, and also wrote the scientific data for "The Process of Cultivating Cinchona Seedling" by way of making a contribution to the development of cinchona planting in China.

Sun Li-che, an educated youth sent to the countryside and staying with Kuanchiachuang production brigade in Yenchuan hsien, Shensi Province, by studying diligently and practicing boldly, has given more than 20,000 medical treatments and performed more than 100 major operations together with other barefoot

doctors in the production brigade in the past three years and more. The broad masses of educated young people sent to the mountain and countryside are a most active and vigorous force in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and have become "vanguards of learning from Tachai in agriculture."

The personal experience and practice of struggle of the educated young people sent to the mountains and countryside fully show why "it is highly necessary" for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and why the countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to "develop their talents to the full." Many of the educated young people are determined to take root all their life in the countryside and continue to make fresh contributions toward the building of a socialist new countryside.

Recently, the publicity given to Chu K'o-chia, an educated youth sent to the countryside, by newspapers and journals is an outstanding example. There are also Wu Hsien-chung of Kengt'un production brigade, T'aiho commune in Heishan hsien, Liaoning Province, Feng Chi-fang of a certain unit of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps, Mei Yüeh-jung of T'angpa production brigade, Ch'ienchin commune in Tuk'ou municipality, Szechwan Province, Kao Tsu-hua of Chienchieh commune in Huaite hsien, Kirin Province, Chu Tsung-i of Ch'anglingying production brigade in Shihtsung hsien, Peking municipality, Weng Chin-ch'üan of Hsiaot'ung production brigade in Shunch'ang hsien, Fukien Province, Wang Chün-sheng of Shihts'un production brigade in Ch'üwo hsien, Shansi Province, Hsiang Yün-sheng of Wut'ai production brigade, Lot'a commune in Lungshan hsien, Hunan Province, and others. They love passionately the hills and rivers of the countryside as well as everything in it. They are determined to stand heart-to-heart with the poor and lower-middle peasants, take root firmly in the countryside, battle in the countryside and become "fine young people immune to the lure of the city."

The broad masses of educated young people are fulfilling the pledges of "take root in the countryside, struggle hard, always integrate with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and build a socialist new countryside" by practical action.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the sending of educated young people by the millions to the mountains and countryside has played a far-reaching and inestimable role in the building of a socialist new countryside and the ideological revolutionization of the young people. The sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside is a great act for the proletariat, the Party and the state. We must set sight on the future, and resolutely and unswervingly grasp this important work firmly and carry it out properly.

Enthusiastically showing concern for the growth of the educated young people sent to the countryside, actively helping them to develop their talents to the full in the countryside, fully supporting them in taking root in the countryside, and realistically solving all their actual problems well

are main points which must be grasped in the current work of sending educated young people to the mountains and countryside, as well as the content of work that deserves long-term attention. Comrades everywhere should devote more efforts in this direction so that the work could keep on improving and a new standard could appear.

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SPORTS

Women of East China People's Commune Love Sports

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 10, 1973)

more than half the women in huafeng people's commune in east china's chekiang province take part in sports. among them are girls, young women and mothers of several children. the commune has 28 women's basketball teams and 20 women's table tennis teams.

tug-of-war, mountaineering, daily calisthenics hand grenade throwing and high jump are among a dozen sports these peasant women participate in. various ball matches and sports are in full swing on holidays.

lin yu-ying, daughter of a former poor peasant family and a member of the communist youth league and other girls of a production brigade organized a basketball team which took the first place among women teams in a countywide worker-peasant-soldier basketball friendship tournament. chen hsiao-chu, member of another brigade and mother of several children, becomes the commune's best woman high jumper this year thanks to her consistent practice.

this hilly commune is located in the northern foothills of tienmu mountain. before liberation, under the reactionary kuomintang rule, the peasants lived on the verge of starvation, often having to eat wild vegetables and tree leaves. sports had no place in their life. owing to feudal conventions, women were not even allowed to watch ball matches.

in new china, with the steady development of the collective economy and the improvement of living conditions, peasants show an increasing interest in sports.

the commune party committee encourages women to take part in sports. the commune and its production brigades run 60 short-term courses to train coaches, umpires and directors of the daily calisthenics.

peasant women practise bayoneting, hand grenade throwing, long distance running and mountaineering as part of their militia training.

they themselves make at small cost basketball equipment, high jump uprights, table tennis tables, hand grenades and other sports gear.

sports have helped build up the women's physique and some women with gynecological and chronic ailments have better health, thanks to medicine plus athletic activities.

TABLE TENNIS

Table Tennis in Shanghai Primary School

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 10, 1973)

pupils at the chulu road no. one primary school in shanghai can play table tennis so well that the girls' team of the school retained its title in the team event at a recent citywide junior table tennis tournament, and the boys' team won first place in cooperation with players of other schools.

this primary school has 18 classes with over 800 pupils. guided by chairman mao's teachings on education, it pays great attention to helping the pupils develop morally, intellectually and physically.

teachers encourage the pupils to take part in sports after school to help build up their physique. with the exception of the first-grade pupils, each class has a table tennis team. the pupils are taught the rudiments of table tennis right from how to hold the bat.

teachers often take the young players to table tennis matches, both domestic and between china and visiting foreign teams. players of national and shanghai teams often visit the school and give demonstrations and pass on their skill to the young enthusiasts.

apart from inter-school matches, the school has played nearly 100 friendly matches with workers, peasants and p.l.a. men in the past two years.

the players also practise long-distance race, gymnastics and track and field events before or after school.

the school always teaches the players to follow the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and be good sportsmen.

in the boys' team event at the citywide junior table tennis tournament, while chin chen-teh of this school was leading 20:19 in the third set of the eighth game, his opponent played an edge ball and the umpire, failing to notice it, gave a point to chin chen-teh and declared him the winner. the boy at once raised his hand and said that his opponent had made a good shot and the score should be 20:20. he missed the next two balls and lost the game.

at the end of the match, chin chen-teh said: "our contest aims primarily to promote friendship and exchange experience so as to make common progress." this primary school finally won 5:4 in the team match. its sportsmanship was acclaimed by the spectators.

COTTON SOWING

Cotton Sowing Completed in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1973)

cotton sowing was completed in all major growing areas in china by mid-may.

at a national conference on cotton production called by the state council this january, delegates exchanged the advanced experience in achieving high yields of both grain and cotton. decisions were made to boost production in line with the principle "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". the decisions and the advanced experience were made known to the cotton growing areas through local conferences.

as part of the nation-wide efforts to promote agriculture, large numbers of cadres at the provincial, regional, county and commune levels went to production brigades and teams this spring to make investigations. they worked alongside the commune members while guiding production. in hopei province alone, 70,000 cadres at all levels are working at the grassroots level. many grow experimental plots with technicians and commune members and spread the experience thus gained to wider areas.

this year many areas have set aside land with good irrigation and drainage facilities for cotton cultivation. in hopei province, a major cotton producer, the area of irrigated cotton fields has increased from last year's 326,000 hectares to the present 360,000 hectares, or 60 per cent of the total area under cotton. in the hsingtai region alone, more than 10,000 pump wells were sunk last winter and this spring.

in kiangsu and hupeh provinces, two other important cotton producers, all cotton fields were ploughed once or twice last winter and two or three times this spring. abundant manure was applied before sowing, and the state trading agencies have given priority to the cotton growing areas in the supply of chemical fertiliser.

to advance cotton sowing, many areas sowed cotton seed on tiny plots protected by fences and plastic sheets and then, after the young seedlings sprouted, transplanted them to open fields. such a method has proved effective in raising yields in fields where grain is interplanted with cotton and in northern areas with a relatively short frost-free period.

the young seedlings are growing sturdily and the commune members are managing the fields carefully. in some areas the cotton fields have been weeded once or twice.

SAVINGS

More Emancipated Serfs in Tibetan Hsien Have Bank Savings

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 9, 1973)

eight out of ten emancipated serf households in anto county in northern tibet have bank deposits.

before the abolition of serfdom in tibet in 1959 the serfs had no freedom of person and were ruthlessly exploited.

statistics show that 82 out of 83 households in one locality fell into debt to usurers. the other was a chieftain's family. as a result of snowballing interest demanded by the herdowners the serfs could not pay off their debt for generations. fifty households went begging and many died of hunger or cold.

the chinese communist party led the serfs in carrying out the democratic reform in 1959 which put an end to serfdom. the debts of the serfs were cancelled. the state gave a big sum of interest-free loans to help the emancipated serfs solve their difficulties in production and daily life.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, they set up rural people's communes during the great proletarian cultural revolution. production grew rapidly, showing the superiority of the collective economy. the total number of domestic animals in the county in 1972 was 2.3 times the 1959 figure. this brought about a steady rise in the living standards of the herdsmen. now they have enough to eat and wear, and some of them have wrist watches and radio sets.

all the households in the kuotsu people's commune were heavily in debt before 1959 and more than half of the people went begging. after the democratic reform and the setting up of the people's commune in 1970 in particular, the herdsmen increased the number of animals year by year by tending their herds carefully and improving pastures by scientific methods. with the growth of the economy the income of the commune members in 1972 was 2.5 times that in 1970. now 95 per cent of the households have bank savings.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Reception in Honor of Albanian Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1973)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening in honour of the albanian national youth volleyball team which is on a friendly match tour of china.

among the guests were team leader skender tupia, deputy team leader thanas toto and all team members, albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, mrs. robo and officials of the albanian embassy here.

present were yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the host organization, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. in their speeches, yao hsiao-cheng and skender tupia expressed the hope that the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries would grow daily.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chi Peng-fei Leaves London for Paris

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 10, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party left here this afternoon for paris after a friendly visit to britain.

they were seen off at the airport by british parliamentary under-secretary of state of the foreign and commonwealth office anthony royle, british ambassador to china sir john addis, assistant under-secretary of state of the foreign and commonwealth office michael wi ford and other british officials.

french ambassador to britain beaumachais was present.

chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang and his wife chang ju, counsellor hu ting-yi, military attache shih hsin-jen and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

present also were representatives of chinese nationals residing in britain.

before their departure, chi peng-fei and his party paid respect to karl marx's tomb this morning.

accompanied by michael wilford, mrs. wilford and others, the chinese foreign minister and his party this morning also visited syon house, a historical site located in middlesex.

accompanied by minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs lord balniel and others, they had a ride on board the "queen elizabeth" on the thames yesterday morning. they also visited the tower of london, the greenwich observatory and the national maritime museum.

yesterday afternoon, chi peng-fei and his party, accompanied by anthony royle and sir george edwards, chairman of the british aircraft corporation, watched a take-off by a "concorde" in gloucester. then they were invited by anthony royle and mrs. royle to be their guests at their near-by country house.

foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party were friendly received on all these occasions.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Professor Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1973)

victor wallace sim, professor of the department of geography of the university of western ontario, canada, and mrs. sim left here by air today to tour southern parts of china before leaving for home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations, including huang ping-wei, chen ping and tso ta-kang.

the canadian guests arrived in peking on a friendly visit on june 4 at the invitation of the institute of

geography of the academy of sciences of china. while in peking, they visited scientific institutions, a rural people's commune, scenic spots and historical sites. professor sim also had academic discussions with chinese scientists.

FOREIGN VISITORS

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Woman Writer Han Suyin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here this evening with woman writer han suyin, mr. vincent ruthnaswamy, and personage of u.s. film circles mr. sidney glazier. they had a friendly conversation.

among those present at the meeting were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

chiao kuan-hua hosted a dinner for the guests after the meeting.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Kobe City Friendship Delegation of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, here this evening met and feted all members of the kobe city friendship delegation from japan led by vice-mayor shoichi ijiri.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun, chen kang, shan ta-chi, ting min, hsiao ti-hua and ni yun-ho, as well as yang chung-shan, head of the foreign affairs department of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, who had accompanied the delegation here from tientsin.

the japanese delegation paid a friendly visit to tientsin from june 4 to 9 at the invitation of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee. while in tientsin, the japanese delegation and its hosts had discussions and reached agreement of views on matters concerning the establishment of friendly inter-city relation between tientsin and kobe with a view to furthering the friendly and good-nighbourly relations between the chinese and japanese peoples.

hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, met and had a friendly talk with shoichi ijiri and the other japanese friends on the afternoon of june 6.

the guests also attended a banquet and a soiree held in their honour, visited the tientsin new harbour, factories, a school, and went sightseeing in tientsin.

the kobe city friendship delegation arrived in peking from tientsin by train yesterday afternoon. after a visit here, it will leave for home via kwangchow.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Kuala Lumpur, Jun. 10, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chuang tse-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation and vice-president of the table tennis association of china, as leader and cheng jui-sheng and kuan tai as deputy leaders arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to malaysia at the invitation of the table tennis association of malaysia.

meeting them at the airport were president of the table tennis association of malaysia chen wing sun, deputy secretary general of the ministry of culture, youth and sports of malaysia ahmad sabki, vice-president of the table tennis association of malaysia hang tuah, head of the malaysian table tennis delegation hew see tong, presidents of table tennis associations of various malaysian states, and malaysian table tennis players.

a big crowd on the balcony of the terminal building waved to and applauded the chinese guests, who upon their arrival were also garlanded by malaysian girls.

the delegation was feted by the malaysian table tennis association yesterday evening. present at the dinner party were datuk hamzah, malaysian minister of culture, youth and sports, ahmad sabki, deputy secretary general of the ministry of culture, youth and sports, chen wing sun, president of the malaysian table tennis association, hang tuah, vice-president of the association, other government officials and personages of sports, cultural and press circles and many malaysian table tennis players.

addressing the party, minister hamzah expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation, saying that the delegation's visit will surely strengthen the friendship between the malaysian and chinese sportsmen and peoples. malaysia, the minister declared, will send a table tennis delegation to take part in the asian, african and latin american invitational table tennis tournament to be held in peking this autumn.

chen wing sun said at the party that both the malaysian and the chinese people love peace. the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation to malaysia will enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

in his reply, chuang tse-tung expressed thanks to the malaysian friends for their warm welcome and hospitality. he said the visits of malaysian table tennis teams to china have made deep impressions on the chinese people and sportsmen. he wished that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries would develop steadily.

the party was imbued with warm friendship.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Traditional Art and Culture Exhibition Opens in Chengchow

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 9, 1973)

the "mexican traditional art and culture exhibition" was moved from peking to chengchow and is on view beginning today.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife, who made a special trip today to chengchow, saw the exhibition together with other mexican guests and vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee liu hung-wen, vice-chairman of the chengchow municipal

revolutionary committee wang chun-chih, as well as leading members of the local departments concerned and people of cultural circles.

miao hua-ming, leading member of the honan branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ambassador eugenio anguiano spoke before the exhibition opened.

miao hua-ming said: "the 'mexican traditional art and culture exhibition' is a full expression of the wisdom and talents of the working people of mexico and a vivid reflection of the evolution of mexican culture. the exhibition provides us with a good opportunity to learn from the mexican people."

ambassador eugenio anguiano praised the chinese people for their achievements made under the guidance of chairman mao's thinking and china's foreign policy. he said that the friendship between the chinese people and the people of latin america, asia and africa was daily developing. introducing the exhibition to the chinese visitors, the ambassador said: "mexico found its new way of expression in art through the struggle for political independence and then the century-long struggle to overthrow the domestic feudal system. we are displaying some samples here so that the chinese people will understand the mexican people better, and this will enhance the friendship between them and get them closer together.

liu hung-wen gave a banquet this evening in honour of the mexican guests. hosts and guests expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples would constantly develop and consolidate. the banquet was followed by a performance of songs and dances and acrobatic shows.

ambassador eugenio anguiano and his wife and other mexican guests today also visited huayuankou on the yellow river, "an exhibition on the red flag canal in linhsien county" and the "exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in honan province".

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Korean Television and Broadcasting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with kim chang ho, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee, and the korean television and broadcasting delegation he is leading.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, was present.

also present were han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; tung lin and li che-fu, deputy directors of the chinese central broadcasting administration; and leading members of other departments concerned.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Dinner for Korean Television and Broadcasting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a dinner here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the korean television and broadcasting delegation led by kim chang ho, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee.

attending the dinner were liu chien-kung, director, and tung lin and li che-fu, deputy directors, of the central broadcasting administration of china, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and yang jung-chieh, a deputy department director of the ministry.

the dinner proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. kim chang ho and tung lin proposed toasts to the daily growth of the friendship and friendly cooperation between the peoples and broadcasting and television workers of korea and china.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Yenan

(NCNA-English Yenan, Jun. 9, 1973)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, arrived in yenan by special plane from sian this morning on its current visit in china. they were warmly welcomed by the people of yenan.

the vietnamese comrades were accompanied by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and li jui-shan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the shensi provincial party committee and chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and others.

le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien and tran sam, members of the delegation, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam, and other distinguished vietnamese guests were also on the visit.

among the more than 3,000 people warmly welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were: hsu hsiao-min, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the yenan administrative region, chang shih-chieh, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of yenan county, li hsiu-chuan, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of yenan city.

yenan, where the chinese people's great leader chairman mao had lived and worked for a long time, was today a scene of festivity. red flags fluttered at the foot of the pagoda hill and on both banks of the yenho river, and banners inscribed with slogans of welcome were strung across the main streets in the city.

filled with elation, workers, peasants, students and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army lined the streets, stood in front of their cave dwellings or gathered at the airport, waiting for the arrival of the distinguished guests from viet nam.

chatting among themselves, the welcomers expressed the unanimous view that the viet nam party and government delegation has brought with them the profound sentiments of the vietnamese people. the people of china and viet nam are close comrades-in-arms. by their dauntless revolutionary heroism demonstrated during the protracted revolutionary struggle, the vietnamese people have set a brilliant example for the chinese people.

as le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades, in the company of chou en-lai, li jui-shan and other comrades, alighted from the plane in the midst of the beating of drums and gongs, hsu hsiao-min and others stepped forward to greet the vietnamese comrades in hearty handshakes. waving garlands and colourful streamers, the crowds shouted: "warm welcome to the distinguished vietnamese guests exclamation" and "firmly support the just cause of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples exclamation" as the vietnamese comrades went along to meet the welcoming crowds, militiamen from date orchard and other places presented arms in salute. literary and art workers performed yangko dance to the tunes of sona (a traditional wind instrument). beaming broadly, le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

when the motorcade carrying the distinguished guests drove towards the guest house, people on both sides of the streets as well as those on nearby mountain slopes gave them a warm apolause.

also accompanying the guests on their tour were wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., lu wei-chao, director, and liang feng, deputy director, of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were leading members of the yenan administrative regional party committee, the yenan regional revolutionary committee, the yenan sub-command of the p.l.a. and the p.l.a. units stationed in the region, including tu chin-chang, tien chao-feng, liu cheng-kuo and cheng hsin-wen.

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation in Yenan

(NCNA-English Yenan, Jun. 9, 1973)

le duan, first secretary of the viet nam workers' party, pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, and other members of the viet nam party and government delegation today visited places where chairman mao once lived and the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in leading the chinese revolution in yenan.

they were accompanied by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, li jui-shan, first secretary of the shensi provincial party committee and chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and hsu hsiao-min, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the yenan administrative region.

between 1937 and 1947, yenan was the site of the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, as well as the centre of the rear area of the chinese people's struggle for liberation. it is here that chairman mao spent a whole decade of his fighting years, leading the chinese revolution to great victories.

le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and the other vietnamese comrades paid visits to chairman mao's former residences at the foot of the fenghuang hill, in "date orchard" and yangchialing, and to the "exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in leading the chinese revolution in yenan", where they learned in detail about the episodes of chairman mao in directing the chinese revolution from this historic place. with great enthusiasm, comrade chou en-lai recounted to the vietnamese comrades chairman mao's revolutionary activities and fighting life here during this period.

in the course of their visits, the vietnamese comrades met a number of veteran fighters who had followed chairman mao in the revolutionary struggle. in "date orchard", comrade chou en-lai introduced kao tung-yu, a veteran fighter's relative who had had the honour of being received by chairman mao on several occasions, to the vietnamese comrades. le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades, along with comrade chou en-lai, posed for photographs with kao tung-yu and his daughter.

when they visited the "exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in leading the chinese revolution in yenan",

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms met yang pu-hao, a labour hero of the former shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. before the building where chairman mao made his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" at yangchialing, young guides performed for the vietnamese comrades the yangko dance popular in the liberated areas at that time. the distinguished vietnamese guests were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went.

many people travelled miles to the fenghuang hill, "date orchard" and yangchialing to greet the distinguished vietnamese guests.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was on the same trip.

also accompanying the delegation on the tour were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. wang yu-ping, and leading members of the shensi provincial, yenan administrative regional and yenan municipal party and revolutionary committees.

the yenan administrative regional party and revolutionary committees hosted a banquet in the evening in honour of the distinguished vietnamese guests. after the banquet, the vietnamese and chinese comrades-in-arms attended a song and dance performance presented by the yenan art troupe.

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Leaves Yenan for Sian

(NCNA-English Yenan, Jun. 10, 1973)

le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, and other comrades on the delegation of the v.n.w.p. and the d.r.v.n. government left here for sian by special plane this morning.

the vietnamese comrades were accompanied by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, li jui-shan, first secretary of the shensi provincial party committee and chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and hsu hsiao-min, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the yenan administrative region.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, also left for sian.

before the viet nam party and government delegation left yenan, comrade le duan wrote an inscription for the yenan people. it said: "yenan -- the base of the chinese revolution. it is here that chairman mao put forward a line to guide the chinese revolution. illuminated by this brilliant line, the chinese revolution has advanced from victory to victory.

"through our visit to yenan, we understand more distinctly the history of the most arduous and heroic struggles waged by the chinese people. we wish the yenan people, who have a stanuch revolutionary tradition, brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

the yenan people are very grateful to the vietnamese leading comrades for their cordial encouragement.

when le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades left yenan, they were accorded a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the yenan administrative region, yenan city, yenan county and yenan sub-command of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as more than 3,000 people. the well-wishers played sona, traditional chinese musical instrument, and waist-drums, or cheered: "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" and "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" they declared that they would live up to the expectations of the vietnamese people and work hard to do a good job in revolution and production so as to make due contributions to the building of socialism. standing on the ramp, le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades waved good-bye to the well-wishers.

among those who accompanied the vietnamese comrades to sian were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

Sian Banquet for Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 10, 1973)

the shensi provincial committee of the communist party of china and the shensi provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to bid farewell to the visiting delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

among the guests were leaders of the viet nam workers' party and the d.r.v.n. government le duan, pham van dong and le thanh nghi, and other members of the viet nam party and government delegation ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien and tran sam, as well as ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam nguyen van quang.

attending the banquet were premier chou en-lai, keng piao, han nien-lung, wang yu-ping, lu wei-chao and other chinese comrades who had accompanied the vietnamese delegation to sian.

present were leading members of the c.p.c. shensi provincial committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. sian municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary committee li jui-shan, hu wei, huang ching-yao, huo shih-lien, hsiao chun, fang sheng-pu, yen chin-sheng, huang chuan-lung, chang tse, chang pei-hsin, ma hsi-sheng, yang meng-yun and sun chang-hsing, and leading members of the c.p.c. yenan administrative regional committee and the regional revolutionary committee hsu hsiao-min and tu chin-chang.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere. comrades li jui-shan, le duan and chou en-lai made toasts at the banquet. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms clinked glasses from time to time, congratulating the viet nam party and government delegation on its successful visit to china and hoping that the chinese and vietnamese peoples would unite still more closely, fight together and win victory together in the struggles to come.

later, the chinese and vietnamese comrades attended a song and dance performance.

the viet nam party and government delegation arrived here from yenan this morning.

pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades visited the shensi provincial museum this afternoon in the company of comrades chou en-lai and li jui-shan.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan, Chinese Badminton Teams Play First Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

the visiting pakistan badminton team played its first friendly match with the chinese team before 18,000 cheering spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

prior to the match, a welcome ceremony in honour of the visiting team was held under the auspices of the chinese badminton association.

present were naqi mohsin and mohammad tayyab, manager and assistant manager of the pakistan badminton team, agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy, yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chi yu-hua, leading member of the chinese badminton association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang, wei ming, chang hsi, chin chi-hsiang and wang wen-chung.

on behalf of the pakistan badminton association, naqi mohasin presented to the chinese badminton association a silver plate inscribed "long live pakistan-china friendship".

the matches were played in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries. the two teams filed into the arena amid warm applause. both teams played a spirited game and the exciting exchanges drew repeated outbursts of applause.

pakistan playing captain fazal haq told hsinhua after the match: "we will learn from each other and make common progress. the match this evening fully demonstrated the spirit of friendship first, competition second."

chinese coach wang wen-chiao said: "the pakistan friends' visit to china will further strengthen the profound friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and pakistan. the friendly match will enable us to exchange experience and help both countries to raise their standards of play. we will learn from the pakistan players their fighting spirit and attacking game, their backhand strokes and net play."

results:

men's doubles:

minhajuddin and anwar saeed beat chen tien-hsiang and lin hsu-keng 15-10, 15-12.

tang hsien-hu and wu chun-sheng beat hassan shaheed and javed iqbal 15-4, 15-7.

men's singles:

hou chia-chang beat hassan shaheed 15-3, 15-2.

fang kai-hsiang beat javed iqbal 15-3, 15-3.

chen tien-hsiang beat fazal haq 15-6, 15-3.

junior men's singles:

lin shih-chuan beat tahir hassan 15-5, 15-3.

yao hsi-ming beat tariq wadood 15-5, 15-7.

junior men's doubles:

sun chih-an and lin shih-chuan beat tahir hassan and tariq wadood 15-6, 15-2.

Pakistan-China Football Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1973)

the pakistan football team played the chinese team in the first of its friendly match series this evening before 100,000 spectators at the peking workers stadium here.

the match was preceded by a welcome ceremony in honour of the visiting team. it was held under the auspices of the chinese football association.

present were malik mahmud husain, manager of the pakistan team, professor sher mohammad, deputy manager of the team, agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, bakhtiar ali, counsellor of the pakistan embassy here, yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation. chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese football association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang, chang lien-hua, feng teh-pao, wang wen-chung and chang ming-tsung.

the flood-lit stadium was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and pakistan. the two teams drew tremendous applause as they filed into the stadium infield arm-in-arm.

despite a slippery pitch after rain in the afternoon, both sides showed remarkable ball control in the exciting

match with goals galore. the chinese team won 7:4 after leading 5:2 at half-time. the capacity crowd clapped their hands and cheered both sides.

against the fast attacking chinese team, the visitors played a flexible 4-3-3 formation with emphasis on midfield control. china scored two goals in quick succession in the opening minutes. pakistan scored its first goal in the eighth minute. this was followed by another three chinese goals. pakistan shot in its second goal shortly before half-time.

for 20 minutes after play resumed, neither side was able to score despite the quick exchanges from one end of the field to the other. amid warm applause, both sides showed a sudden burst of speed and each scored twice before the final whistle.

the coaches and players of the two teams had cordial conversations after the match. all agreed that the friendly match series would enable them to learn from each other, exchange experience and make common progress and, more important, would strengthen the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Yang Chi Fetes Palestinian Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries this evening met and feted the visiting group from the popular front for the liberation of palestine led by mahamoud, member of the central committee of the front. the group arrived in peking on june 7.

among the guests at the dinner were munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife.

leading members of organizations concerned chin yu-feng, tsao ke-chiang and hsi tao-chung were present.

CHINA AND US

American Swimming and Diving Team Leaves Changsha for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 10, 1973)

the american swimming and diving team led by jim gaughran left changsha for shanghai by air yesterday afternoon after a friendly visit to central china's hunan province.

the team flew in here from kwangchow, south china, on june 6 and was honoured at a reception given by the hunan provincial branch of the all-china sports federation in the evening.

the american visitors, the hunan provincial swimming and diving team and the trainees from the swimming class at the changsha municipal spare-time junior sports school gave separate exhibitions on june 7. the programme included swimming in butterfly stroke, backstroke, breaststroke, freestyle and medley relay events and springboard and platform diving.

among the audience were sun chang-fu, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, chang teh-lung, a leading member of the hunan provincial branch of the all-china sports federation, tan yung-ching, a leading member of the hunan provincial water sports association, and yang shan, a leading member of the hunan branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they also met with the leader and the coach of the american team.

while in hunan, the american guests made a trip to chairman mao's home village at shaoshan, and visited places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth, including the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, the aiwan pavilion and orange island, as well as the hunan provincial embroidery mill.

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PLA NEW CADRES

Party Committee of A Certain Tank Regiment Under the PLA Canton Command Helps New Cadres Sum Up Experience and Raise Leadership Level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, June 12, 1973) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "It is imperative to sum up experience conscientiously," the Party committee of a certain tank regiment under the PLA Canton Command pays attention to helping new cadres sum up experience and go on raising their leadership level in the course of revolution.

In the past few years, with the progress of the building of the armed forces, a group of new cadres of this regiment have taken up leading posts. They are very enthusiastic in the revolution and work vigorously, playing an important role in various branches of work.

To enable this group of newborn elements to grow up quickly, the regiment's Party committee constantly analyzes and studies the condition of the new cadres and helps them sum up their experience promptly. It sometimes holds study classes to organize the new cadres to sum up experience collectively; sometimes it calls small-scale symposia to help the new cadres sum up experience in special topics; sometimes, its leading members go separately and deeply to the basic level to help the new cadres do their work and sum up experience simultaneously.

Wang Ch'un-lou, secretary of the Party branch of the 2nd company and a new cadre, led the members of the Party branch to carry out active ideological struggle, thereby building up revolutionary unity and promoting the development of this company. The regiment Party committee immediately sent one of its standing committee members deep into this company to arouse the rank and file

to help him sum up his experience in this concern, making him grasp this work more consciously and do his work with better results.

Li Ch'ing-hua, the new political officer of the 5th company, neglected ideological and political work in military training some time ago. The secretary of the regiment Party committee came personally to this company to help him analyze the cause of his neglect and sum up his experience. Li learned a lesson. After that, in the course of training, he pays closer attention to arousing the rank and file and strengthening ideological and political work, carrying out military training vigorously and in a down-to-earth way.

While helping the new cadres sum up experience, the regimental Party committee adopts the means of experience-exchange meetings and on-the-spot meetings to promptly popularize general experience.

Su Chun-ping, commander of the 6th company, had much work to do and heavy tasks to tackle. Despite these, he perseveringly squeezes out time to study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and guides the practice of work, achieving rather good results. The regimental Party committee asked him to introduce his experience at a regiment-wide meeting of cadres. Many of the new cadres were enlightened and became more conscious in reading and study.

Since the latter half of last year, the Party committee of this regiment has popularized throughout this regiment the experience of the new cadres of the 7th company in reading conscientiously and the experience of the new cadres of the 2nd company in building up revolutionary unity, thereby enabling the new cadres of the whole regiment to learn from one another, overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, and work with ever better results.

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TRANSFORMATION OF NATURE

Fully Recognize the Great Creative Power of the Masses

by

Sun T'ing-kuo (孙廷国), secretary of the CCP committee of Hsinch'eng hsien, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1973)

In the past five years and more since 1968, the 290,000 people of Hsinch'eng hsien have launched mass movements thrice to transform nature on a big scale. In 1969, they cut through mountains, blasted rocks, built retaining walls to conserve the soil and reclaimed farmland. In 1970, they drilled a tunnel to drain away flood water. After the autumn of 1972, they started building a water conservation project, the Red River Canal. Upon completion, this project will practically put an end to the history of aridity which has dominated half of this hsien in the past centuries. The mass movements have deeply educated our comrades of the hsien committee, battering on our world outlook of a coward and a lazy man and on our conservative thinking, with each impact harder than the one before, and enabling us to see the inexhaustible creative power of the masses.

The Masses Give Us Courage and Wisdom

Hsinch'eng hsien is situated in a limestone mountain area where the mountains are high, the soil is thin and the rocks are strewn about. Apart from the rocky mountains, there is a vast stretch of low-lying land, which is constantly subject to the menace of drought and waterlogging.

The socialist system of China provides very favorable conditions for liberating the productive forces. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses have generally raised their consciousness of the line and show ever higher enthusiasm for production. But our leaders once lagged behind the current situation ideologically and under-estimated the enormous enthusiasm of the masses for socialism. We were not totally ignorant of the enthusiasm of the masses. But because of our inadequate efforts in work, we always underestimated the enthusiasm of the masses. Many advanced deeds have emerged from among the masses, often unexpected by us.

In the face of the facts, we believed the masses this time. But when a different situation arose the next time, we were doubtful again. The course of recognizing the great creative power of the masses was full of acute ideological struggle.

In 1968, not long after the hsien revolutionary committee was established, the masses criticized us for putting forward too small a step in leading agriculture. They accused us of only talking about transforming the outlook of Hsinch'eng hsien but failing to adopt a practical method. The

criticism by the masses showed that they had surging enthusiasm, and this was a good thing. But at that time, we dared not think about introducing a basic change to the conditions of production in Hsinch'eng hsien.

Two stories were widely told among the masses at that time:

In Nungpien production team of Sui-i commune, rocks were strewn about everywhere. Some people suggested moving to another locality. The poor and lower-middle peasants disagreed, saying: "In the old society, the mountains belonged to the landlords and the land also belonged to the landlords. Now, we are masters of the house. Chairman Mao wants us to take charge of the mountains and the land. We must emancipate the barren mountains." Why should we "move to another locality" or "change the present situation"?

Party group leader Wei Yung-ch'uan organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's works and hold a debate, subsequently defeating the idea of moving to another locality.

Beginning from 1966, the production team built retaining walls to conserve the soil and reclaimed farmland. The masses dug hollows to bury the rocks, working with hammers and drills and braving the exceeding cold in winter and the intense heat of the sun in summer. After working for a few years, the mountains in this production team took on a completely new outlook. Grain output rose to 950 catties per mow as compared with 100 catties or more during the initial period following the liberation. A miracle was worked to "make the rock-strewn mountains give grain output surpassing the target of the 'Program'."

The other story was about Lungts'en production brigade where water was scarce. In the past,when a bridge in this brigade visited her parents after the wedding, the most precious gift she brought along with her would be a bucketful of water. In 1966, the cadres and the masses of Kuchiu production team of this brigade went deeply into caves, climbed steep cliffs and, after much hard work, located the fountainhead. Fighting arduously for four months, they drilled, by means of hammer and chisel, a tunnel more than 200 meters long, conducting water for the first time ever from underground.

Following their example, the neighboring Pank'ou production team conducted water downhill from a small mountain steam and grew double-crop rice for the first time ever on the rocky mountain.

In the winter of 1966, the whole of Lungts'en brigade started working in this way. In only a few years, this arid mountain area has turned into a new countryside where "canals meander amid the mountains and crops grow on the rocky mountains."

These two incidents caused a shock ideologically among the leaders of the hsien committee because they showed a new road to increasing grain output in a rocky mountain area. We were aware of the lack of water in Lungts'en brigade, but we did not work out an effective method for solving this problem. Now the masses have solved it.

We at first dared not popularize the method of removing and burying the rocks adopted by Nungpien production team because we felt such work would involve very strenuous efforts. I went to Nungpien production team once and saw the masses working with wooden poles to pry loose and remove the rocks in a plot of land which was covered almost completely with rocks and where not a little bit of soil was seen.

I thought to myself at that moment: "How much labor power would be needed to transform this plot of land! If I were here, I wouldn't have the courage to make such a suggestion to the masses." I went there again two months later. This plot of land with an area of 4 mow was completely covered with new soil.

The vigorous efforts of the masses encouraged and educated us and urged us to go forward. Immediately, we popularized the experience of Nungpien production team and Lungts'en brigade, whipping up an upsurge of building retaining walls to conserve soil and reclaiming farmland throughout the hsien.

In the summer of 1970, our hsien was attacked by a serious flood. The maize which would soon be harvested was submerged. At that time, many thousands of people in the hsien were organized to pick the maize planted in more than 50,000 mow, and yet more than 10 million catties of maize was lost. This showed that it was not sufficient just to build retaining walls and reclaim farmland and it was also necessary to eliminate the root cause of flooding. After making a survey on the spot, we came to understand that drilling a tunnel to drain flood water was a good method. But this was a big project and we were inexperienced, so we could not make a decision at once. Something happened at this juncture:

Bringing with them their portions of dry rations, three old poor peasants of Peiwang production team of Ch'iungku brigade went to Tu-an Yao Autonomous Hsien. The people of Tu-an hsien were engaged in drilling a tunnel. These three old poor peasants learned from their advanced experience. Coming back, they popularized this experience to the masses. The whole production team carried out the work with full confidence and started to drill a tunnel of 910 meters long.

Hearing this news, we hurried to the spot. We were deeply touched by the scene of enthusiasm in drilling the tunnel. This earth-shaking heroism of the poor and lower-middle peasants inspired us greatly. Since a production team had the courage to drill such a long tunnel, a production brigade or a commune would certainly be capable of drilling more and longer tunnels. Accordingly, we immediately organized a "three-in-one" investigation group comprising the masses, cadres and technicians to survey all localities in the hsien which were subject to flooding. We organized forces to carry out the work at any spot where a tunnel could be drilled.

In the whole hsien, 49 tunnels are being drilled, and drilling of 15 of them has been completed. When completed, this project can drain water from more than 180,000 mow of land. In 14 brigades of four communes, a drainage network has been formed connecting the low-lying areas, the canals and the tunnels together. Flood water is drained into Hungshui River via P'angchiang River.

Very soon, a new problem was discovered: Water from the tunnels has to flow through P'angchiang River, which had a shallow bed and numerous bends. If this river is not improved, flood waters will overflow its banks and bring disaster to the land on both sides. What should be done? According to survey and design, 800,000 man-days of work would be needed to broaden the river, dredge its bed and straighten its bends. We gave this plan to the basic-level cadres and the masses of the whole hsien for discussion, and the masses showed all-out support for this plan. In the winter of 1971, we organized 10,000 people to launch a battle against P'angchiang River and planned to work arduously for 45 days. As a result, we accomplished the work triumphantly in 35 days.

Practice showed once again that "the masses are the real heroes." The barren mountains and the evil streams looked like huge objects, and yet we could topple them if we relied on the masses in fighting against them. Shangwangt'un was situated in a remote valley inhabited by five households. Three young men who lived there planned to cut through the mountain slope. They asked for a steel drill from the commune's secretary. "You have only some ten laborers altogether living in your village. And yet you also want to cut through the mountain slope?" asked the secretary. They replied: "The Foolish Old Man and his family could remove whole mountains. Why can't we three strong young men cut through the mountain slope?" As a result of their insistent demand, they were given a steel drill. With this steel drill, they opened a spillway measuring 74 meters long and more than two meters deep, thereby solving the problem of drainage of flood in the whole village.

Practice in the past few years tempered the will of the masses as well as that of the leaders, and enhanced their knowledge. Like a rolling snowball, the forces for transforming nature grew bigger and bigger. In October of 1972, the project of the Red River Canal got started. This project involved efforts to cut the sterile wasteland into halves, to build a 70-meter-long dam and to install 32 water-turbine pumps below it. After passing through two pipelines, a 420-meter-long tunnel and two aqueducts, the water of the Red River is forced to go up north by a nine-step pumping station and flows along a 142-li-long canal to irrigate 80,000 mow of farmland. This is a huge project of an unprecedented scale in Hsinch'eng hsien.

One Has To Go Through Struggle Before Really Trusting the Masses

Reviewing the course we have covered in the past few years, we deeply feel that: Nobody objects verbally to the point of trusting and relying on the masses; but it is not easy to understand this point really and to act accordingly. We often tend to substitute our opinion for the opinion of the masses; or, we may take some backward things of some of the masses as the mainstream, so as to cover up our inadequate enthusiasm for work.

Putting each step forward in solving this problem invariably causes a struggle among the leaders and also in the deep core of one's mind. This is a struggle between the two lines and between the two world outlooks. For instance, when an important problem in production and construction needs to be

decided, we often have "fear" in several aspects: First, we fear that the leadership may commit mistake of taking blind command once it works with all-out efforts; second, we fear that the material conditions are not good enough and, once we talk something big and cannot fulfill our words, the masses will be more critical of the leadership; third, if a construction project is carried out in full swing, the immediate benefits may be damaged, and it is better to carry out the work step by step. In fact, this kind of "fear" results from separation from the masses.

Due to the limitation of our knowledge, we sometimes cannot avoid making mistakes in work. But we can prevent mistakes and reduce our mistakes if only we rely on the masses. Last year saw a serious drought. Maize was damaged in our hsien. Some people held that this was caused by the rational close planting of single stalks of maize in double rows. We made an investigation and felt that it was caused by the drought and had nothing to do with close planting. But since some people had this view and could not be made to believe otherwise, the leaders had to take this problem into account. We allowed the masses to experiment on planting of maize at different intervals between one stalk and another and to see the condition of growth of maize this year, instead of drawing a set rule. Blind command is not caused by the all-out efforts of the leadership but by its separation from the masses.

It is incorrect not to take the difficulties in material conditions into account. We cannot surpass the objective condition to do anything which is really unfeasible. But, with regard to some work whose fulfillment after exertion of effort is not certain, we should not just reckon the accounts behind closed doors but must discuss it with the basic-level cadres and the masses. A few people alone discuss a problem just by sitting in the office often cannot arrive at an effective method.

Last year saw a drought of extraordinary severity. There was difficulty in obtaining water for 150,000 people and 80,000 animals. At first, we lacked confidence in overcoming the drought through self-reliance and waited for aid from the higher level. Later, we mobilized the masses. They deviced many methods for resisting drought. So we greatly built up our confidence in overcoming drought. In doing anything, if we firmly rely on the masses, we shall have wisdom and a method to exercise leadership; once we are separated from the masses, we shall become fools and cowards. This is the basic experience we have arrived at through practice in the past few years.

It is necessary to make proper arrangements for the long-range interest and the interests of the current year in production. It is incorrect to put the stress on only one side. So long as we fully arouse the masses and organize the masses properly, we shall not miss one thing while grabbing another. To sum up, it is necessary to pay some cost in order to develop a basic change in the conditions of production.

In Hsiat'i production team, 3,000 man-days of work was done at most in moving the rocks in one mow of land. Judging from the immediate interests, this was not profitable. But the poor and lower-middle peasants said this well: "We should not just reckon the minor accounts of the present. It is

worthwhile to do more work for the benefits of our future generations!" Take the project of the Red River Canal for instance. To speed up construction, we not only guarantee an adequate labor force for the current agricultural production, but also transferred a portion of the labor force to carry out construction work all the year round. The masses said: "Labor force is counted not just by the number of people alone but also by the efforts made." Now, the speed of construction work is faster than expected; the task of spring plowing and spring transplanting are heavier than those of last year, but they are accomplished faster than those last year and of better quality.

The efforts made by the masses urge us to go forward and also enhance the responsibility of our leaders. In 1972, a year of serious drought, the total grain output of the whole hsien was 204 million catties or more, surpassing that of 1968 by 56 percent, and the average output of grain per capita in the hsien exceeded 690 catties as compared with some 400 catties in 1968. Compared with the past, we have made progress; compared with the advanced fraternal hsien, we still have shortcomings. We are determined to take criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the link, to go on grasping tightly the class struggle and line education, to organize the enthusiasm of the masses to a further extent, to advance in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao and strive to bring about a thoroughgoing change in the outlook of Hsin-ch'eng hsien.

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INDOCTRINATION OF TECHNICIANS

Party Committee of Anshan Coking Refractory Material Designing and Research Institute Teaches Scientific and Technical Personnel To Associate Reality with the Study of Marxist-Leninist Books and Chairman Mao's Books

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 13, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, June 11, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the Party committee of the Anshan Coking Refractory Material Designing and Research Institute has in the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign fervently helped scientific and technical personnel to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's books with reference to reality in an effort to raise consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. A gratifying change has come over the ideological and work features of the scientific and technical personnel in the whole institute.

In the past two years, 31 scientific and technical workers have successively joined the Chinese Communist Party in this designing and research institute. The overwhelming majority of scientific and technical personnel have doggedly got deeply involved in production practice and closely integrated with the worker masses. The designing and research institute is run better and better year after year. In 1972, the whole institute submitted to the state 74 project designs. Important results crowned 22 scientific research projects.

The Party committee of this research institute constantly organizes scientific and technical personnel to sum up their experience and lessons in two-line struggle, review the evil consequences of previous failure to read and study, and dwell on the sweet taste of reading and study. Consciousness on the part of the scientific and technical personnel of the whole institute in reading and study is brought to an ever rising level.

On this ideological basis, the Party committee of the institute has adopted practical measures and created necessary conditions to help the scientific and technical personnel study a bit more and study a bit better. Through their own examples, the leading members of the Party committee have taken the lead in studying, in talking and in criticizing. The Party committee also constantly calls meetings to review and study problems, to define the content and plan of study in time and to set forth clear-cut study key points and demands. The whole institute has also made overall arrangements for the study time, work time and conference time, with a study system set up.

In regard to study methods, such patterns as individual reading, tutorship through lecturing, collective discussion, etc., are adopted, with practice in mind and with an eye to practical results. After every chapter or every book is finished, everyone is aroused to make a serious minor summing-up and exchange what has been gained in study. This plays a very effective role in stimulating the scientific and technical personnel's study effort.

In helping scientific and technical personnel to read and study, the Party committee of the institute teaches them to develop the study style of linking theory with practice and guides them in the application of fundamental Marxist-Leninist viewpoints in solving the practical problems in the three major revolutionary movements.

Last year, in studying "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," the Party committee organized the technical personnel to apply the acquired revolutionary theory in criticizing the idealist transcendentalism of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i. Everyone was made to see more clearly the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and raise consciousness of line struggle. Meanwhile, understanding of the materialist theory of reflection was deepened.

On the basis of heightened awareness of reading and study, many scientific and technical personnel took an active part in the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign and associated practice with the criticism of revisionism, ideologically and theoretically, in a continuous effort to purge the remnant poison of idealism and metaphysics. In their work, they also relatively consciously paid attention to getting deeply involved in reality to make investigations and studies and sum up experience. The phenomenon marked by "three departures" in the past was overcome.

The equipment specialty group of a refractory material section last year accepted a designing task involving seven items of standard equipment for tunnel kilns last year. Members of the group had no previous experience in working out such designs independently. Should they "draw the tiger by copying from the cat" within the confines of office? Or should they get involved in practice to seek genuine knowledge? They doggedly adhered to Marxist-Leninist epistemology and energetically went out of the office door to go deep among factories and workshops to make investigations and studies and approach the workers and technical personnel with practical experience for advice. Forums involving a total over 100 people were successively called.

After serious investigations and studies, a clear idea was obtained of production demands imposed on equipment and the worker masses' views on the improvement of equipment. At last, a designing program suited to reality was worked out. From practice, they came to see more clearly that to follow a correct line, we must first set straight our own ideological line.

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LATE MARRIAGE

The New Custom of Marrying Late

- Young women of Houwang village persevere in struggle and practice marrying late

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 12, 1973)

Since agricultural cooperation in 1955, the young women of Houwang village of Chunglou commune in P'ingt'an hsien, Fukien Province, have promoted the practice of marrying late. For the past 18 years, they have struggled against the class enemy and against old ideas and customs. Seventy percent of the young women have succeeded in marrying late and are effectively pushing forward the development of revolution and production.

How was the new custom of marrying late formed in Houwang village? During the upsurge in agricultural cooperation, a group of young women in the village actively demanded to take part in youth teams and experimental teams and do their share for collective production. They took part in production during the day and studied at night. In the evening school, everybody studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching "China's women are a vast reserve of labor power. This reserve should be tapped in the struggle to build a great socialist country." This great call inspired and encouraged the young women. Several of them including Weng Yen-ch'iao, Weng Mei-sung and Weng Chu-ch'in discussed together. "We have risen up to become our own masters and we must act the part. Not only must we carry out production well, but we must also resolutely get rid of bad habits and practice marrying late."

To win the support of their families, the girls induced their parents to remember past hardships and count present blessings. The parents were both sad and happy at the same time: sad because formerly with the three mountainous pressures bearing down on them, many poor people could hardly survive, and in order to have a mouth less to feed, were tearfully forced to marry off their daughters at a tender age; happy because today, thanks to the fine leadership of the Communist Party, the girls are able to become united as one.

With the thinking of the older generation rectified, the younger generation was more pleased than ever, and the decision to marry late was made. With this ideological baggage removed, their zeal in study, work and labor became higher. Lead by these young women, other young women emulated their example, and the new custom of marrying late was initially formed in Houwang village.

The practice of marrying late adopted by the maidens of Houwang was a complete rupture with tradition but met with one obstacle after another. A small handful of class enemies tried to sabotage the effort by saying such things as, "Their hair is turning grey and they are still stuck with the family. They are inferior goods which nobody wants." The broad masses of revolutionary young people, by relying on the Party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants, dealt a serious blow to the sabotage by the class enemy. As for some of the commune members who were more seriously affected by the old force of habit, they maintained the principle of patient education.

Weng Yü-chiao was already 25 years old, and whenever people brought up the question of her marriage, she always replied, "The state has called upon us to marry late, why worry?" Yü-chiao was not worried, but her old mother was highly anxious. One day, her mother brought up the subject again. "People are calling you an old maid. You should think about your own affairs." Yü-chiao replied immediately, "What the state advocates, I shall do!" She convinced the old woman and devoted herself wholeheartedly to the collective enterprise.

By insisting on marrying late, the young people are adding vitality to Houwang village. Out of a part-time labor force of 200-plus people in the whole village, 60 to 70 percent are women, of which, unmarried young women are again the hardcore force. The young women are full of vigor, and do everything the Party calls upon them to do. In the day time, they carry their hoes to the fields, vying with one another for the difficult jobs, shouldering the heavy load, plowing the land and seeding the fields. At night, taking their books, they go to the evening school to study politics and culture. Formerly, quite a number of them were illiterate, but after a period of study, not only are they able to read newspapers, but they have also learned to write letters, and some have even become tutors for evening schools.

The young women are growing up strongly in the fiery struggle of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and group after group have joined the Party and the League organizations. Because of the common efforts of these young women and the broad masses of commune members, grain production has continued to increase. In 1972, the average per-mow yield in the whole village reached 964 catties.

The active participation of young women in collective labor has also increased family income and raised the living standard of the commune members. Woman League member Wang Hsi-chu was about 18 when her father died. At that time, she had to take care of an old grandmother who was always sick, her mother, and four younger brothers and sisters, the oldest of whom was just over 14 and the youngest was about two. By working diligently outside and doing house work on returning home, she got the family along quite well. Later, when her brothers and sisters grew up, they were able to help out, however, she still insisted on marrying late. This spring, she was married at the age of 27.

The young women of Houwang village are of the opinion that the practice of marrying late is good for them in three ways. Good for their study, for their labor and for their health. The broad masses of people are also of the opinion that marrying late is beneficial to them in three ways. Firstly, it is beneficial to the state. Secondly, it is beneficial to the family, and thirdly, it is beneficial to themselves. They are actively supporting late marriage and warmly praising the appearance of this new custom under the socialist system. In Houwang village, late marriages are praised and early marriages are criticized.

- Our Own Correspondent

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PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

PLA Medical Team Serves People in Outlying Inner Mongolian District

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 12, 1973)

a medical team of a people's liberation army unit stationed in an outlying mountainous area of the inner mongolian autonomous region serves the peasants and herdsmen within a 50-kilometre radius of its barracks. besides treating patients of han and mongolian nationalities, the army doctors have trained more than 250 barefoot doctors and medical assistants in the past two years.

the p.l.a. units stationed in inner mongolia take as one of their main tasks developing medical and health work in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

after entering the mountainous area on the border of the ulan chap league and silinghot league of the region, the medical team ran classes to train barefoot doctors and medical assistants. they investigated the common, recurrent and infectious diseases in the locality and worked out a handbook for the barefoot doctors. where students lived too far away to come to class, the army doctors went to them.

impressed by this wholehearted devotion to the people, the students worked hard to improve their skills after their return to their villages.

one of the women barefoot doctors was informed that someone in a neighbouring settlement had an acute pain in the abdomen. she went despite snow and the late hour and stayed the whole night until the patient improved.

now the settlements and production teams in the area have barefoot doctors and health workers, who use medicinal herbs and other traditional methods.

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MASS SPORTS

Mass Participation in Sports in Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 11, 1973)

guided by chairman mao's teaching "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", seven in every ten young people and adults in taikang county, central china, take part regularly in sports. many old men and women also join in light sports activities.

the county party committee and revolutionary committee encourage the people to go in for sparetime sports in this part of eastern hunan plain with a population of 850,000.

many peasants have become swimmers at yangchuang production brigade of chengchiao people's commune flanked by two rivers. they are also enthusiasts in basketball, volleyball, traditional chinese boxing and fencing with various weapons, tug-of-war, high jump, broad jump, pole-climbing, horizontal bar, and in the militiamen's sports of bayoneting and hand-grenade throwing. twelve hundred people participate in sports, accounting for 80 per cent of the brigade's young people and adults. each of the 12 production teams there has its own basketball team.

women are also sports enthusiasts. young women in a production brigade of a people's commune 20 kilometres from the county seat organized the county's first women's basketball team. all twelve members of the team are daughters of former poor and lower-middle peasants, averaging 18 years old. among them are three communist party members and nine members of the communist youth league. this team took second place in a countywide women's basketball tournament last year.

six production teams in the brigade now have their own women's basketball teams. these players are pace-setters in farm production. tu yu-lan, secretary of the communist youth league branch of a production team and co-captain of the brigade women's basketball team, led 14 young women in rushing the wheat harvest last summer. they cut wheat from a hectare of land and carted it to the threshing ground in the moonlight.

traditional chinese boxing and fencing with various weapons is popular in the county's many communes and production brigades. peasants practise it in their sparetime. liuchai brigade of laochung commune has 300 to 400 enthusiasts. many elderly people and children also take part. former poor peasant yen chen-pin in his

seventies often does boxing and fencing and is in excellent health. his two sons and six grandchildren also practise regularly.

peasants of the brigade were invited to give demonstrations at a countywide sports meet on may first this year. performers ranged from 70-year-old peasant to a girl seven-years-old.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the county encourage children to take part in sports. over the past few years the county's junior sparetime sports school has trained 900 young athletes in track and field and other events. one thousand pupils of the chenkuanchen primary school participate in sports, practising track and field events and playing basketball, table tennis and football. all the teachers and pupils do daily physical exercises. the pupils go swimming in rivers and lakes every summer.

the workers and cadres in factories and government institutions have more than 30 basketball teams and 40 table tennis teams. ninetyfive per cent of the workers in the county printing house participate regularly in a dozen sports events, including basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, weightlifting, pole-climbing, hand-grenade throwing, swimming, traditional chinese boxing and daily physical exercise.

mass participation in sports has enabled the county to improve its standards and build up the people's health. at a countywide middle school track and field competition in late march this year, 17 county records were improved. nearly 3,000 sports activists have been trained by the county and communes since 1968. more than 30 outstanding sportsmen have been selected from among them for the provincial and other teams.

TECHNICAL INNOVATION

How "Three-in-One Combination" Technical Innovation Groups Function in Chinese Factories

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 11, 1973)

every chinese industrial enterprise has technical innovation groups that are made up of experienced workers, technicians and leading cadres. these groups are instrumental in transforming old equipment and making new machinery to raise productivity and production capacity.

the "three-in-one" combination, a basic principle for running socialist enterprises chairman mao laid down as early as 1960, is working effectively in the northeast china fushun excavator plant, china's biggest.

the 90 and more "three-in-one" groups have developed technical innovations on a mass scale and this has helped quadruple the plant's production capacity. half of the plant's equipment and many of its technicians and experienced workers were transferred elsewhere in recent years to set up a new enterprise, but the plant can produce twice as much as before, thanks to transformation of the old equipment and the addition of many new pieces of machinery made by the workers of the plant themselves. the plant has overfulfilled the state production plan year after year and been cited as a nationally advanced industrial enterprise.

most of the "three-in-one" groups are based in the workshops, each consisting of a shop-head, one or two technicians and several skilled workers. the groups initiate, organize and guide technical innovations, working on a permanent basis. in addition, there are temporary "three-in-one" groups set up to deal with a special problem that crops up in production.

after the plant gets a production assignment and expansion is planned, the plant encourages the workers to make suggestions for improving equipment to raise the production potential. the technical personnel on the "three-in-one" groups work out plans on the basis of these proposals. the "three-in-one" groups then discuss and decide on the program. after that the members of the groups go into action, and when difficulties crop up, the leading cadres mobilize the masses to help solve them. the leading cadres give guidance and organize the project. the workers have intimate knowledge of the strong and weak points of the equipment and its potential. the technicians provide technical know-how. all combine their efforts to tackle production problems.

the technical innovation group of the forging shop, consisting of two workers, one technician and the workshop head, has transformed six of the seven heating furnaces. the time for reheating a piece of metal has been cut by more than a half. a boiler has been added to each furnace to catch the waste heat and produce enough steam for the shop's steam hammers. this saves about ten thousand tons of coal a year.

the "three-in-one" groups have successfully introduced powder metallurgy, cold drawing, precision casting and other advanced technological processes.

mechanization has risen from 10 to 70 per cent of all work in the steel casting shop. members of its technical innovation group contributed scientific papers to the chinese technical journal "casting machinery" in 1971 and 1972.

"the three-in-one combination embodies chairman mao's mass line and reflects the chinese working class's desire to blaze a new trail in developing industry," says wang pao-chung, secretary of the party branch of the forging shop.

"i joined our shop's 'three-in-one' group in 1968. since then, i've benefited from the workers' practical experience and the guidance of the leadership," said technician sun chin-shui. he added, "i did think of improving the heating furnaces before 1968, but the way i tried to do it was wrong. i shut myself behind doors and racked my brain over designs and achieved little."

old worker wang fu-hsin, also a member of the "three-in-one" group, said: "we workers for a long time wanted to improve the heating furnaces, but the management before the cultural revolution demanded data and designs to support a proposal for any technical innovation. obviously our cooperation with the technical personnel benefits both of us."

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Anhwei Extends Electricity in Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 12, 1973)

strenuous efforts to extend electricity to the rural areas of east china's anhwei province have resulted in an electricity network to date consisting of 349 transforming stations and 17,560 kilometres of high-tension transmission and distribution lines. this represents a three-fold increase in the number of transforming stations since the great proletarian cultural revolution and a four and a half fold increase in the length of high-tension lines.

in line with the policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", anhwei electricity workers have been actively helping the people's communes and brigades in the work of electricity installation. most of the villages in the 20 counties in the plains north of the huai river are now using electricity drawn from six 110,000 volt-transforming stations which the workers have built. the people's communes in the fuyang and suhsien administrative regions in northwest anhwei now have a total of 81 smaller transforming stations and 5,000 kilometres of high tension transmission and distribution lines.

all this is contributing to the mechanization of farming, and increasing the capacity of the area in the fight against natural calamities and the development of local industry. by the end of 1972, over 3,300 electrical pumping stations with a total capacity of 570,000 kilowatts were providing irrigation and drainage for 1,080,000 hectares of farmland. the 28,330 hectares of land on the vast plains north of the huai river are watered by 4,844 power driven pump wells. during waterlogging in the suhsien administrative region last year, communes and brigades drained the water away by electricity and as a result, the affected area was greatly reduced and the administrative region harvested an all-time high grain crop last year.

commune members are now also using electrical power to process grain and crush fodder, and for lighting and broadcasting.

IRRIGATION

More Irrigation Works Completed in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

china added 1,130,000 irrigation works, mostly small ones, in its annual winter-spring farmland improvement campaign that ended at the close of april. they serve 3,060,000 hectares of land.

among the works are reservoirs, ponds, aqueducts, wells, ditches and pumping stations.

in addition, 13,300,000 hectares of land were deep-ploughed and levelled. large tracts of hill slopes were terraced and alkaline land improved.

the achievements are due to strengthened party leadership. many party committee members at regional, county and commune levels helped production brigade cadres guide the mass drive on the spot.

tens of millions of chinese peasants engaged in farmland improvement projects every winter and spring after liberation. most of the projects undertaken last winter and spring were small, auxiliary ones built by communes and production brigades with state help.

the projects varied according to different conditions. each region concentrated on solving the problem that affects its agriculture most.

last year, north china won good harvests after overcoming the worst drought in decades. the cadres and peasants conscientiously summed up their experience and paid attention to tapping underground water while making full use of surface water. statistics from 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in northern china show that a record number of 231,000 pump wells were sunk from last october to this april.

shensi, kansu and shansi provinces and the autonomous regions of ningsia and inner mongolia in the yellow river basin put stress on water and soil conservation. some 266,000 hectares of fields were terraced from last winter through this spring.

drainage and alkaline-control projects were completed in hopei, shantung, honan, kiangsu and anhwei provinces and rural tientsin to transform 1,130,000 hectares of alkaline land. half a million hectares of low-yield land were improved in the provinces of szechwan, yunnan, kweichow, kwangtung, fukien, kiangsi and hunan.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets First Burundi Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with albert shibura, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of burundi to china. they discussed the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

CHINA AND CANADA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Canadian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met with william w. small, president of the canadian-china society of toronto, canada, and his wife, and gave a dinner in their honour.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wu fan-wu, li en-chiu, yu chang-ching and shan ta-chi.

during the meeting kuo mo-jo had a cordial and friendly conversation with the canadian guests.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

New Chinese Ambassador to Dahomey Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

ku hsiao-po, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of dahomey, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 10, 1973)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and his party arrived here from london this evening by special plane for an official visit to france.

welcoming chi peng-fei at the airport were: michel jobert, french minister of foreign affairs; etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china; henri froment-meurice, head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the french foreign ministry; jean-paul angles, chief of protocol of the ministry; and other officials of the ministry.

present at the airport also were: javer malo, albanian ambassador to france; rakoto ratsimamanga, ambassador of malagasy to france; vo van sung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in france; paek yun ryong, representative of the mission of the committee for the promotion of international trade of the democratic people's republic of korea to france; and ok sakun, head of the mission of the royal government of national union of cambodia to france.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

representatives of overseas chinese in france were at the airport and presented flowers to foreign minister chi peng-fei.

the chinese foreign minister made a statement at the airport. he said:

"it's a great honour for me to have the opportunity of coming to this beautiful city of paris again to pay an official visit to france.

"the chinese and french peoples have always been friendly to each other. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and france in 1964, the relations between our two countries have developed satisfactorily through the joint efforts of both sides. my present visit to france is giving me an opportunity of renewed exchange of views with french leaders on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest, which will be conducive to the enhancement of the mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries.

"in conclusion, i wish to convey to the people of paris of all circles and the entire french people the cordial greetings and best wishes of the chinese people."

Chinese Foreign Minister Visits Versailles, Grignon in France

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 11, 1973)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and his party visited versailles and grignon nearby paris today. they were accompanied by etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china; henri froment-meurice, head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the french foreign ministry; and jean-paul angles, chief of protocol of the ministry.

in versailles, chi peng-fei and his party visited the chateau de versailles and the palais de trianon in the company of van der kemp, conservator in chief of the chateau de versailles.

afterwards, pierre chaubard, governor of yvelines department, and madame chaubard invited the chinese guests to the departmental government of yvelines and gave a luncheon in their honour. pierre chaubard and chi peng-fei toasted to the steady growth of friendly relations between france and china.

chi peng-fei and his party then visited the experimental farm affiliated to the national agronomic institute in grignon. the director of the institute gave an account of the farm to the guests and showed them around it.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao also accompanied chi peng-fei and his party during the visits.

accompanied by maurice druon, french minister of cultural affairs, and madame druon, the chinese foreign minister and his party watched french ballet at the theatre national de l'opera this evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liu Hsi-wen Meets Japan Monopoly Corporation President

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, met and had a friendly conversation with takeo kitashima, president of the japan monopoly corporation, and his party here on june 9. present on the occasion were wu shu-tung and lin yi-sheng.

takeo kitashima and his party came to china on june 6 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china national native produce and animal by-products import and export corporation. they have come to discuss the question of expanding japan's import of china's tobacco. they left on the evening of june 9 to tour yentai, shantung province, before leaving for home.

Japanese Yokohama High School Basketball Teams Play Peking Middle School Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

the visiting high school boys' and girls' basketball teams of the japan-china friendship delegation from yokohama played friendly matches with the peking middle school boys' and girls' teams before 18,000 cheering spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

in a ceremony prior to the friendly matches, the leaders of the japanese delegation and leading members of chinese departments concerned shook hands with players of both sides amid applause. they included masanori ohba, leader of the delegation and vice-mayor of yokohama,

kenichi yokoyama and susumu hirajima, deputy leaders of the delegation, ikuo ohara, third secretary of the japanese embassy here, and mrs. ohara, yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chou chih-tung, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

the matches were played in a friendly atmosphere. the peking middle school boys won 73:63 (36:18) and the peking middle school girls won 77:56 (46:17).

the japanese visitors arrived here by air yesterday and were guests of honour at a reception given by the chinese basketball association earlier today. among those present were chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chou chih-tung, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including liu feng, wang fu-yung, chang hsi-jang, mou tso-yun, chi pao-shu and sun ke-hsien.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 11, 1973)

a 21-member chinese table tennis delegation with hsu yin-sheng as leader and lin hui-ching and li fu-jung as deputy leaders arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by rizo kawakami and hisao kido, vice-presidents, hiroshi yaoita, director general, and takashi nomura, deputy director general, of the japan table tennis association; bon shiraishi and masao shimizu, standing directors, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association; kie saito, representative of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); masao tsukagoshi, representative of the liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox); and japanese table tennis players ichiro ogimura, noriko yamanaka, nobuhiko hasegawa, yukie ozeki, shigeo ito, miho hamada, tokio tasaka and yoshiko takase.

li lien-ching and hsiao hsiang-chien, councillors of the chinese embassy in japan, and chen kun-wang and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also at the airport.

a welcoming meeting was held at the airport by the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association. rizo kawakami made a welcoming speech on behalf of the host organizations. he expressed the belief that the friendly visit of the chinese delegation will help raise the skill of table tennis players of the two countries and further promote friendship between the two peoples. speaking in reply, hsu yin-sheng said that for the sake of japan-china friendship the delegation has come to japan to see old friends, make new friends and learn from the japanese people and athletes. he expressed the belief that the friendly visit will increase friendship between the two peoples.

Japanese Mitsubishi Football Delegation Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

the japanese mitsubishi heavy industrial corporation's goodwill football delegation gave a return banquet at the peking hotel here this evening.

attending were ookichi saito, honorary leader, hideo shimada, leader, and shinichi kuroda, deputy leader, of the delegation and delegation members.

among the guests were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese football association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang wen-tin, wu shu-tung, chang tien-hua and wang wen-chung, as well as chinese football players.

present were also yuichi hayashi and kensuke yanagiya, ministers of the japanese embassy here, and japanese friends in peking.

ookichi saito and chao hsi-wu spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. ookichi saito said: "japan and china are separated only by a strip of water. the japanese and chinese peoples have had long-standing relations in history and culture. through our friendly matches with the liaoning provincial football team and the peking football team, we have gained a deep understandin of the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second'." he expressed the conviction that the exchanges in sports between japan

and china would help consolidate and promote the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

chao hsi-wu said that the japanese football delegation "has not only brought to us the friendly sentiments of japanese football circles for the chinese football players but also the friendly sentiments of the japanese people for the chinese people. the good sportsmanship and fine skill displayed by the japanese football players have left a deep impression on us." he expressed the belief that the current visit of the japanese friends would deepen the mutual-understanding and friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

in the course of the banquet, the japanese friends and chinese football players entertained one another with japanese and chinese songs.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

First Chinese-Malaysian Table Tennis Friendly Match Played in Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Kuala Lumpur, Jun. 11, 1973)

players of the visiting chinese table tennis delegation played their first friendly match with players of the malaysian table tennis delegation before over 10,000 spectators at stadium negeara in kuala lumpur yesterday evening.

a huge streamer at the entrance of the stadium read in both malay and chinese: "warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation's visit to malaysia".

an opening ceremony was held prior to the match. when players of the two countries holding high their national flags marched into the stadium, applauses and cheers burst out from the stands and lasted for a long time. then, chen wing sun, president of the table tennis association of malaysia, and chuang tse-tung, leader of the chinese delegation, walked into the court and cordially exchanged pennants and souvenirs and had photographs taken together with the players. a moving atmosphere of friendship prevailed in the stadium.

among those who attended the ceremony and the match were ahmad sabki, deputy secretary general of the ministry of culture, youth and sports of malaysia; hang tuah, vice-president of the table tennis association of

malaysia; and how soo tong, head of the malaysian table tennis delegation.

five games, two women's and three men's singles, were played. the chinese team won four to one. these were followed by a mixed doubles between two malaysian-chinese pairs and two exhibition games by chinese players.

the spectators showed keen interest in the friendly match last evening. they repeatedly applauded and cheered the players of both sides.

at end of the match, many spectators gathered around the chinese players or waited them at the entrance of the stadium for their autographs and for a handshake and chat with them.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Mexico City

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 11, 1973)

a chinese medical delegation led by doctor tsai pao-hsien arrived here by plane today.

the delegation has come here for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the mexican academy of surgery and a friendly visit to mexico at the invitation of the academy.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were pascual hernandez, president of the mexican academy of surgery; jorge vilchis, director of the department of epidemiology and sanitary campaign of the ministry of health and welfare; francisco rubio, representative of president of the national council of tourism miguel aleman; and virginia chapa, president of the mexican society of friendship with people's china.

present also was counsellor of the chinese embassy li shan-yi.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

First Visiting Friendship Group from Korea Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

the first visiting friendship group from korea with choe jong u, deputy director of the general bureau of daily necessities industries of the light industrial committee, as the leader, and li chun ha, a department head of the south hamgyong provincial administrative committee, as the deputy leader, left for home by train today after a visit to china.

the group was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations, including li chuan-chung, chu kun, chu ping-yi and tai chih-chao.

also present was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

while in china, the friendship group visited peking, shanghai, kwangchow, kueilin, changsha and shaoshan.

Korean Television and Broadcasting Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

the korean television and broadcasting delegation led by kim chang ho, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee, wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

the korean comrades were warmly seen off at the railway station by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, tung lin and li che-fu, deputy directors of the central broadcasting administration, and other leading members of departments concerned.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and embassy officials.

the korean delegation had visited changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and nanking to the warm welcome by the people there.

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 11, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china left here by train today on a performance tour of korea at the invitation of the ministry of culture and art of the democratic people's republic of korea.

leader of the troupe is yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and deputy leader is wang wen-kuei, council member of the friendship association.

the troupe was seen off at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, including huang ou-tung, chang wu, wei feng-ying, chiu yu-wen, chang shu-teh and li su-wen, as well as five hundred artists.

on hand were chong gwang sun, leader, and kim hui jun, first deputy leader, of the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang, yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and members of the mansudae art troupe, who are now in shenyang.

upon its departure from peking the shenyang acrobatic troupe was seen off by liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, fu hao, vice-foreign minister, and yang chi and lin lin, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, paid an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china from june 4 to 11, 1973 and was accorded a warm welcome and a grand and hearty reception by the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people, for which it expressed sincere thanks.

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, met with comrades le duan, pham van dong and le thanh nghi and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the chinese and vietnamese sides held talks on the further strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and two countries, the new situation in the vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle and other questions of common interest.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, keng piao, fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, chang tsai-chien, wang yu-ping, yuan hua-ping, lu wei-chao, liang feng and chu chuan-hsien.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were: comrades le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi, ly ban, ngo thuyen, hoang van tien, tran sam, pham binh and hoang bao son.

proceeding in a most warm atmosphere, the talks fully manifested the ever-deepening great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

in fulfilment of the behest of the venerated and beloved president ho chi minh, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam expressed sincere and heartfelt thanks to the venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china and the chinese government and people for the support and assistance they had given with

a full measure of brotherly love to the vietnamese people, which were important contributions to the historic victory of the vietnamese people's cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation.

the chinese side expressed its heartfelt joy at, and extended its warm congratulations on, the great victory won by the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

under the leadership of the glorious viet nam workers' party and holding high the banner of the venerated and beloved president ho chi minh's call for "firm resolve to fight and win", the heroic vietnamese people maintained independence, waged arduous struggle and persisted in a protracted people's war with an indomitable revolutionary spirit and dauntless heroism and ultimately impelled the u.s. government to sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, withdraw all the armed forces of the united states and its allies from south viet nam and undertake to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, so that they can solve their internal problems by themselves free from foreign interference, thus new prospects have been opened for achieving the peace, unity, independence, democracy and strength of viet nam.

the vietnamese people's victory is also a victory of the three indochinese peoples fighting in unity and a common victory for the people of the whole world, the american people included. it is a powerful inspiration and support to the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples fighting for independence and freedom as well as an invaluable contribution to the struggle of the people of the whole world against imperialism and colonialism.

now, the vietnamese people's revolutionary cause has entered a new stage. carrying forward their revolutionary heroism displayed during the war of resistance, the people in north viet nam are conducting a patriotic emulation campaign to give impetus to production and scoring remarkable achievements in healing the wounds of war, rehabilitating and developing the economy and building socialism. holding high the banner of peace, independence, democracy and national concord, the people in south viet nam, who are rallied around the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, continue to heighten revolutionary vigilance, overcome numerous difficulties and obstacles and are winning continuous new victories in their struggle to build up and consolidate the liberated areas and defend the fruits of revolution.

the vietnamese side warmly congratulates the fraternal chinese people on the new achievements they have won on

all fronts under the leadership of the venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the glorious communist party of china. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and invigorated by education in the ideological and political line, the chinese people are giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-reliance and hard struggle and advancing triumphantly along the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

socialist china is making positive contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the vietnamese people fully support the chinese people's struggle for the liberation of taiwan province, which is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china, and are deeply convinced that their struggle will definitely be crowned with final victory.

the vietnamese side gave an account of the implementation of the paris agreement in the four months or more since its signing and reaffirmed the consistent stand taken by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam of strictly observing and carrying out the agreement. but the agreement has not yet been thoroughly implemented because the united states and the saigon administration have incessantly, systematically and grossly violated important provisions of the agreement which they undertook to respect, violating the cease-fire, the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and provisions concerning peace, national independence, democratic freedoms and national concord in south viet nam.

the chinese side highly appraises the indefatigable efforts made by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam for the thorough implementation of the paris agreement and firmly supports their solemn and just stand in striving to consolidate the peace in viet nam and safeguard the results already gained.

the chinese side is glad to see the steady rise of the international prestige of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and reaffirms that it will continue to strengthen in all respects its good relations with the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam -- the only authentic representative of the south vietnamese people. the chinese side declares its full support for the six-point proposal put forward by the provisional revolutionary government

of the republic of south viet nam on april 25, 1973 to open the way and create favourable conditions for the settlement of the internal affairs of south viet nam and the realization of national reconciliation and concord in south viet nam.

the chinese side reaffirms its unshakable determination to continue to perform its internationalist duty. the chinese people will firmly support and assist the fraternal vietnamese people in their struggle to safeguard and consolidate peace, build socialism in the north, achieve independence and democracy in the south and proceed to achieve the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and bring about a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and strong viet nam.

the two sides demand that the saigon authorities and the united states thoroughly respect and strictly implement all the provisions of the paris agreement and the act of the international conference on viet nam.

the two sides consider that important changes have now occurred in indochina, resulting in a situation ever more favourable to the three indochinese peoples. they warmly congratulate the heroic lao people on the huge victories they have won in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership of the lao patriotic front with prince souphanouvong as its chairman and hail the signing of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos. they express firm support for the serious attitude and correct stand taken by the lao patriotic front and the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces in laos in carrying out the agreement and express the hope that progress will soon be achieved in the consultative meetings currently under way between the parties in laos so that all the provisions of the vientiane agreement may be thoroughly implemented. they express the firm conviction that the lao people will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, achieve national concord and build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos.

the two sides warmly congratulate the cambodian people on the huge victories they have won in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. united as one and fighting dauntlessly in resistance under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union, the heroic armed forces and people of cambodia have liberated over 90 per cent of the territory and over 80 per cent of the population in the short period of a few years. the traitorous lon nol clique is besieged ring upon ring by the cambodian people. samdech norodom sihanouk's recent inspection tour to the liberated zone, an event of great historic significance, has accelerated the triumphant development of the situation in cambodia.

the two sides point out that the wanton bombing and other acts of military intervention in cambodia committed by u.s. imperialism can by no means save the traitorous lon nol clique from its final defeat. the two sides express firm support for samdech norodom sihanouk's five-point declaration of march 23, 1970 and the solemn and just stand taken by the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia regarding the settlement of the cambodian question. the cambodian question should be settled by the cambodian people themselves free from foreign interference.

the two sides hold that the international situation is becoming ever more favourable to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist revolutionary struggles of all peoples. the great victory of the vietnamese people has contributed towards seriously weakening the imperialist forces of aggression and powerfully supporting and inspiring the oppressed peoples and nations of the world. imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control and plunder in various parts of the globe have further awakened the people of the whole world, arousing an increasing number of countries and people to resistance. the vast number of small and medium-sized countries are rising to master their own destiny and firmly oppose imperialist hegemony. the countries of the third world are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend.

the two sides consider that owing to the joint efforts and struggles of the people of the whole world, there has been some easing of the international tensions. but the imperialists have not given up their aggressive and expansionist ambitions. they are resorting to more cunning and deceptive means to attain their designs. the people of the whole world should maintain sharp vigilance against this.

the two sides express firm support for the people of asia, africa and latin america in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, win and defend national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and develop their national economies. they express firm support for all the just struggles of the people of the world.

china and viet nam are close and fraternal socialist neighbours with a tradition of friendship and unity. the two sides note with satisfaction that the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese communist party and the viet nam workers' party and between the chinese and vietnamese peoples have grown stronger and developed steadily in the long revolutionary struggles, in which the two peoples experienced untold hardships and sacrifices and won brilliant victories. in the interests of the revolutionary cause of the two peoples and the people of

the whole world, the two peoples have always supported, helped and encouraged each other in times of both difficulty and victory, undergone many tests and fostered and daily reinforced their profound friendship. the militant unity and great friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; they can stand tests and will not be destroyed by any force on earth.

the two sides are glad to see in the signing of the agreement on china's gratuitous economic and military assistance to viet nam in 1974 a most vivid expression of the militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

the two sides pledge that they will exert all their efforts to continuously consolidate and strengthen the unbreakable profound friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples nurtured under the care of the venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party and the venerated and beloved president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party.

the two sides are confident that the complete success of the friendly visit of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade le duan and comrade pham van dong to the people's republic of china will certainly make a positive contribution to the further strengthening and consolidation of the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Leaves Sian for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, and pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, concluded its successful official and friendly visit to china and left here for home by special plane this morning, carrying with it the militant friendship of the chinese people for the heroic vietnamese people.

the distinguished vietnamese guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the

communist party of china and premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam; director lu wei-chao and deputy director liang feng of the asian affairs department, and deputy director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and

li jui-shan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. shensi provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; hu wei, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; huang ching-yao, secretary of the provincial party committee, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shensi provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; huo shih-lien and hsiao chun, secretaries of the provincial party committee and vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; sun chang-hsing, first secretary of the c.p.c. sian municipal committee and chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee; and more than three thousand people of sian.

present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

crowds lined the road leading from the guest house to the airport and warmly cheered as the distinguished vietnamese guests drove past.

the airport flew the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china. the well-wishers carried streamers which read: "a warm send-off to the viet nam party and government delegation exclamation", "firm support for the just cause of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation".

the vietnamese comrades arrived at the airport at eight a.m. and were greeted by the beating of drums and gongs and the waving of coloured streamers. the entire airport was a scene of jubilation. accompanied by chou en-lai, li jui-shan and other comrades, le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades walked round to meet the well-wishers. in front of a streamer "salute to the heroic vietnamese people", some girls rifle in hand, performed a "dance of militia-women". carrying baskets of flowers, girl students sang and danced to the accompaniment of the song "nanniwan". colourfully dressed children waved banquets and paper flower balls to give the vietnamese guests a warm send-off.

le duan, pham van dong, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades and chou en-lai, li jui-shan and other chinese

comrades warmly shook hands and embraced each other at the plane side. comrade chou en-lai said to the vietnamese comrades: "thank you for your visit to china." comrade le duan replied: "we have been accorded a very warm reception on our visit, and we are very much moved." he asked comrade chou en-lai to convey their regards to chairman mao.

standing at the top of the ramp, comrades le duan, pham van dong and le thanh nghi waved to the crowds who had come to bid them farewell. the people shouted: "a warm send-off to comrade le duan", "a warm send-off to comrade pham van dong" and "a warm send-off to the distinguished vietnamese guests."

Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong Cable Thanks to Chinese Party, Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

comrades le duan and pham van dong today sent a message of thanks to the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china on board the plane on their way home. full text of the message follows:

peking,

the central committee of the communist party of china,

the government of the people's republic of china,

during our visit to the people's republic of china, we have been received with hospitality and attention by the leading comrades of the chinese party and state and the fraternal chinese people. we are very grateful for this. we are very glad to see the determination of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people to continue to support and aid the vietnamese people in the new stage of their struggle till complete victory is won.

while saying good-bye to the fraternal people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, would like to express once again our cordial sentiments and sincere, deep gratitude to respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, and sincerely wish the chinese people new and still more brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

le duan,
first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

pham van dong,
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

june 11, 1973.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Visiting Group from Palestine

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and feted here today the visiting group from the popular front for the liberation of palestine led by mahamoud. he had a friendly talk with the palestinian guests.

present were munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife.

on hand were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, hsi tao-chung, wang hao, sun ching-ping and liang keng.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Dinner for Romanian Physical Culture and Sports Committee Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, gave a dinner here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the romanian delegation of national committee for physical culture and sports.

among the guests were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, wang hsiao-yi, li ting-chuan, wei ming, ni chih-chin, tien wen-hui, wang to, chang hsi and chin chi-hsiang.

all members of the romanian delegation led by lieutenant general marin dragnea, first vice-president of the committee, were present.

at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, delegation leader marin dragnea and li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and growth of the friendship and militant unity of the chinese and romanian peoples and sportsmen and to the constant new achievements in physical culture and sports in the two countries.

Li Teh-sheng Meets Romanian Physical Culture and Sports Committee Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with lieutenant general marin dragnea, first vice-president of the national committee for physical culture and sports of romania, and all members of the delegation of the committee he is leading.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

on hand were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan and wang ming-hsiu.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A. I. Chou Min Leaves Peking for Spain

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

chou min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in spain, left peking for his post today.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Member of Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

mohamed yusuf elmi, member of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, left here by air for the democratic people's republic of korea this morning.

ahmed mohamed darman, somali ambassador to china, went with him.

present at the airport to see them off were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and ho kung-kai, director, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director, of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were mrs. darman and diplomatic officials of the somali embassy here, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy here.

ho ying gave a dinner for mohamed yusuf elmi on the evening of 9th. chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, met with him yesterday morning. during his stay in peking, the distinguished somali guest visited the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune and toured the palace museum, the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

CHINA AND US

Chinese-American Doctor Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

chinese-american professor dr. tsung o. cheng, his wife and two children arrived here on june 1 at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

chou fa-yen, a leading member of the host association, feted and had a friendly talk with them on the evening of june 2. present were fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the association, and leading members of medical departments concerned wu ying-kai, tsai ju-sheng, wang yi and wu wei-jan.

while in peking, professor tsung and his wife visited hospitals, factories, people's communes and a kindergarten and toured places of historical interest. they also had academic discussions with peking medical workers. they will leave for southern china tomorrow.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Chinese-American Heart Specialist

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, this morning met and had a cordial talk with chinese-american heart specialist tsung o. cheng and his wife and their son and daughter.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and medical workers, including chou fa-yen, fu yi-cheng, tsai ju-sheng, wang yi, wang chu-hui, chien yi-chien, cheng chi-hung and hsu shou-jen.

Wu Yu-hsun Meets with American Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met and feted herbert morawetz, director of the polymer research institute of the polytechnic institute of brooklyn of america, and his daughter, who are on a friendly visit to china.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and scientists liu ta-kang, chen ping, yang chih-hung and shih liang-ho.

the american guests arrived here on june 9 at the invitation of the institute of chemistry of the academy of sciences of china.

American Friends Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1973)

a 14-member group of american friendly personages, including max granich, left here by train this morning to tour other parts of china before leaving for home.

the american friends arrived here on june 4 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. while in peking, they visited factories, schools, a hospital and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they also toured scenic spots and historical sites. li en-chiu, a leading member of the host organization, gave a dinner in their honour.

Features Story: Records of Friendship between Chinese and American Peoples

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 11, 1973)

during the past year, we, the chinese correspondents here have visited a number of american cities on the invitation of american friends. many are the souvenirs presented to us by american friends: coal which the miners had dug in the bowels of the earth, soyabeans grown by the peasants under the scorching sun, books written by learned professors and pictures drawn by small children, all delightful gifts we were happy to receive. but our most treasured souvenir is the sincerity of the american people, in their eagerness to know new china and promote friendship between the american and chinese peoples.

carry on the work begun by edgar snow

during his life time, friend of the chinese people and well-known american writer edgar snow made great efforts and important contributions to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples. many american friends are now continuing the work started by edgar snow.

last october, we went with the visiting chinese medical delegation to kansas city, and were present at the opening of an exhibition dedicated to edgar snow, in the missouri university. over 120 treasured exhibits were on display, including articles by edgar snow reporting on china published in american newspapers many years ago, copies of the author's books, manuscripts and letters dealing with china and the life and struggle of the chinese people in the pre-liberation days.

dr. dimond, well-known cardiologist, who spoke at the opening ceremony, said that mr. snow had made a tremendous contribution to the enhancement of friendship between the peoples of the united states and china. today mary americans are continuing snow's work. they are determined to make new contributions to the development and strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples.

it is true that in america more and more people are now coming forward to work for the strengthening of sino-american friendship. well-known ear specialist dr. samuel rosen and his wife are among them. since this couple returned from their visit to china in 1971 they have many times reported on their impressions of life in new china, and written many articles about them. they told us that they feel this work is very important. we met many people like dr. samu rosen and mrs. rosen, who, in the words of dr. dimond, continue mr. snow's work.

american friends told us that there are scores of u.s.-china friendship associations in the united states. meetings and various activities dealing with the achievements of new china in its socialist revolution and socialist construction and on the life of the chinese people are constantly being organised by them. their activities attract growing numbers of people eager for friendship with the chinese people.

"i love the chinese people"

we met lawrence, a black worker in his fifties. he celebrated may day in china last year. in his youth, a seaman, he had heard much about the chinese people from his fellow workers and learned how they were oppressed and trampled on by imperialism. as a black worker, he knew what it was to suffer the same kind of oppression in the united states, he cherished deep sympathy for the chinese people, and last year, lawrence was able to visit china and tour many of its cities including peking, yenan, shanghai and kwangchow. from chinese friends he had learned more about the sufferings and struggles of the chinese people in the past and was able to share with them their present day happiness. he has made numerous reports on china at mass rallies and given many shows of photographs and lantern slides taken by himself in china. he told us that he got much pleasure out of contributing to the enhancement of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the united states and china.

american friends frequently invite chinese visitors to their homes. we were having supper at the home of dr. sidel when his 14-year-old son made the welcoming speech, with his father as interpreter. sidel's wife repeatedly toasted the friendship between the chinese and american peoples in chinese. the hosts and guests were united in their mutual wish for further development of the friendship between the two peoples.

as we were leaving st. louis, missouri, at the conclusion of our visit, we saw an 11-year-old american boy among those present at the airport to see us off. the boy, a deaf-mute, had come together with his relatives. he gave us a letter which expresses the feelings of an american boy who cannot speak. he wrote: "i love the chinese people. i love them exclamation"

more exchange of visits is hoped for

in the short period since the gate to friendly contacts was opened, a number of chinese delegations have visited the united states. they include the table tennis delegation, the medical delegation, the scientists' delegation and the shenyang acrobatic troupe. all were accorded a warm welcome and enjoyed the hospitality extended to them by the american people everywhere.

last spring, when the chinese table tennis delegation was visiting a motor plant in detroit, the workers hastened forward warmly to shake hands with the chinese players. one of them said: "we are very glad that you have come here, and we hope you will soon come again". a similar friendly atmosphere prevailed at a reception given jointly by the american academy of arts and sciences, harvard university and massachusetts institute of technology, in honour of the chinese scientists' delegation.

although the night was very cold and there was a heavy snowfall, a lot of american friends came to the reception. one american friend quoted the chinese story "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" when he was speaking at the reception, he said that the mountains blocking the development of the friendship between the american and chinese peoples would surely be removed. his remarks were warmly applauded by hosts and guests.

to meet the desires of those who failed to get the chance to see live performances by the shenyang acrobatic troupe, the american broadcasting company showed a colour documentary film on april 18 of the performance of the troupe in washington. the film was shown simultaneously at 189 a.b.c. t.v. stations throughout the united states. a.b.c. estimated that 18,530,000 families watched the one-and-half-hour programme. the company received many letters from viewers the following day. one californian woman wrote that she sincerely hoped all american people would be friends of the chinese people, and all chinese people would be friends of the american people. many people requested that the film be shown again. an a.b.c. representative told us that this response showed that the american people desired more friendly contacts with the chinese people.

china and the united states are separated by a vast ocean, but the development of friendly relations between the chinese and american peoples can not be obstructed by geographical distance. joint efforts are now being made to write a new chapter in the friendship between the two peoples.

END

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U.S.MAIL

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